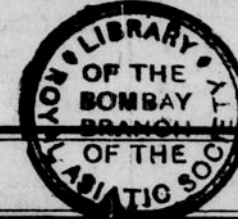


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Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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VOL. XXIII NO. 19

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1935

SIXTEEN PAGES

First Congress Victory Over Government

CONGRESS BID FOR CHAIR

Party Thinks Sherwani Has Chance Against Official Nominee

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.
I understand that the Congress Party will shortly put in a claim for the same number of front benches as the Government has, namely seven, on the ground that the Opposition Party is even more numerous than the Government. The Congress Party also wants a special room for its Chief Whip in the same way as the Official Chief Whip gets a room.

CONTEST FOR "CHAIR"

It seems that the presidential election will not now be without a contest. Mr. Sherwani has been definitely put forward as a Congress Candidate, and Sir Abdur Rahim who is backed by the majority of Muslim members will not stand unless the Government or the Congress Party backs him. As the latter has adopted its own candidate, he has to depend on Government support.

The Government's decision is not yet communicated. Any way the Congress section thinks that its candidate has chance, even if the Government backs Sir Abdur Rahim.

Another interesting point arises with regard to the Deputy Presidency.

It is said that if the Congress Party does not succeed in putting in its own nominee for the Chair, it would try to back Mr. S. Venkateswam, Deputy for the Deputy Presidency, thereby showing that in Sir Shammukam's successor, the House has a man of talent and real worth. Nothing however has yet been decided on this point.

SUITS CONGRESS

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition, was seen talking on his bench to the Executive Councilors who approached him to arrange dates for discussion of the J.P.C. Report and the programme for electing members of the House to scrutinize the Reserve Bank share application.

As a result of this discussion, it has been decided to fix the 4th, 6th and 9th February for the J.P.C. Report. This also suits the Opposition, as the two Burman members are not expected before the first February, and the India Bill will also have been published before that date.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S NOMINATION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.
The nomination of Sir Abdur Rahim as candidate for the Assembly presidency has been filed by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, proposer, and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, second-er.

It is understood that Government party members have been issued a whip supporting Sir Abdur Rahim, Independent Party's candidate.

It is understood that the adjournment motion given notice of by Mr. Das to protest against the conclusion of the Indo-British Trade Agreement without consulting the Indian mercantile opinion will not be taken up in the Assembly as the Government are allotting January 29 for discussion of agreement when the point raised by Mr. Das also will be discussed.—A. P.

JAWAHAR ALLOWED TO SEE WIFE

Mrs. Kamala's Health Shows Improvement

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 21.
The latest information about Mrs. Kamla Nehru from Bhowali states that Pandit Jawahar Nehru is often allowed to see her. She is greatly improved in health having gained weight and received relief from A. P. treatment. But she is not allowed the least strain and is kept confined to bed. The Bhowali climate also is doing her good.

Adjourment Motion Carried

DEBATE OVER S. C. BOSE'S DETENTION

Bhulabhai Tears To Shreds Official Defence

BUT CRAIK CLAIMS VICTORY DESPITE ADVERSE VOTE!

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The Presidential election tangle was partly responsible for dividing the Opposition forces in the Assembly, but even then, the Congress Party mustered 58 supporters and carried the first division of the new Assembly by a majority of four.

The Government members felt it awkward as they were not accustomed for long to defeats, and much less, to hearing cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" resounding in the Chamber.

BHULABHAI'S ORATORY TELLS

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's 10 minutes oration was so remarkable a performance that it easily puts him as the best and the most forceful speaker in the Assembly. He received congratulations from all sections of the House.

Mr. Bardoloi acted wisely in stating the facts of the case, and Mr. Akhil Dutt reinforced him by further interpreting those facts and showing how the Government had committed "a breach of faith." He did not touch the constitutional aspect which was to be raised by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

TACTICAL VICTORY

At this stage the Opposition scored a tactful success in that Mr. Fazal Haq on their behalf, moved the closure.

The Law Member, who wanted to speak after the Congress Leader, was thus forced to take the floor, and he explained the constitutional position in the same vein, as Sir Alexander Muddiman had done on a previous occasion. A subordinate legislature could have no privileges beyond those put up in the Act.

ALL ABOUT PRIVILEGES

Mr. Bhulabhai now entered the lists and proved that the privilege was established by precedent and that even if the privilege of the House to call any one to the bar was denied, the privilege of an individual member could not be taken away.

His was an original contribution and won him continuous applause.

Mr. Jinnah intervened, but merely rested his case on the Government's unwisdom in detaining a person so long without a trial, an issue which the Chairman had warned them, did not arise.

Sir Cowasji wanted an escape if the Government would only promise to look into the matter, but the Home Member disappointed him.

BOSE ISSUE IN ASSEMBLY

Mr. Bardoloi's Adjournment Motion Carried

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

When the Assembly met this morning with Sir Henry Gidney in the Chair to transact official business, the motion for adjournment of the House given notice of by Mr. N. C. Bardoloi to discuss the conduct of the Government in preventing Mr. Sarat Bose, an elected Member of the Assembly, to join his duties as a Member of the Assembly, thereby seriously infringing the privilege of the House and right of the constituency, which selected Mr. Bose, being represented in the House, was taken up.

The Chair being satisfied that the matter was definite and of ur-

gent public importance and there being no objection taken to it, the motion was accepted and will be discussed at 4 p.m. to-day.

MINES ACT AMENDMENT

Sir Frank Noyce introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Mines Act, which is a result of the resolution passed by the Central Legislature recommending to the Government the examination of the possibility of reducing the statutory limits of hours in mines. After this resolution had been passed, local governments and other interests were consulted.

MINIMUM AGE

Clause two of the Bill raises from thirteen to fifteen years the minimum age for employment in mines. The Labour Commission had recommended the age as fourteen, but the Government of India consider fifteen as the desirable age in view of the fact that a full adult day can be worked by all who are not children and they believe that the change proposed would give rise to no serious difficulty.

MINING BOARDS

Clause three effects representa-

HUGE BLAZE AT KHETWADI

Garages Gutted

Panic-Stricken Residents Flee For Life; 4 Injured In Scramble To Remove Belongings

A fire which originated in a motor garage at Khetwadi 13th Lane on Tuesday night spread with such rapidity that by the time the fire brigades arrived on the scene, all the garages numbering over twenty-six which occupied the whole length of the lane were ablaze and the raging flames fed with a copious supply of petrol from the cars garaged endangered several buildings tenanted by Parsis.

Fortunately these buildings and the chawls which formed annexes to the garages were promptly vacated and no loss to life was reported.

It is estimated that about four motor cars were completely destroyed and among them was the Congress motor ambulance car. All traffic in the vicinity was held up for over ninety minutes and Superintendent Klein with Inspector Sawant and several Police officers and constables who arrived promptly on the scene were set an arduous task in keeping back not only the sight-seers but also those who had left their homes at the first alarm of the fire, from re-entering it, until the fire brigade officers declared the zone safe.

There was an abundant supply of water and hoses were laid from Charni Road, Khetwadi Main Road and from the opposite lanes all of which were played on to the garages. The Municipal Commissioners also arrived on the scene and along with his officers rendered all assistance.

The total damage is estimated at about Rs. 25,000.

LOUD EXPLOSION

It appears that at about 9-15 p.m. the residents of the thickly populated area of Khetwadi were startled by a loud report of an explosion from the direction of the motor garages facing the Congress Free Hospital. There were shouts of "fire," "fire," and people were running helter skelter. Soon after flames were seen rising above the roof of the long row of garages which occupied the whole length of Khetwadi 13th Lane.

GARAGES COMPLETELY GUTTED

The fire spread with such rapidity that people living in the seven rooms which formed annexes to the garages, vacated them leaving all their belongings behind. Meanwhile the flames rose so high as to reach the third floor of the adjoining buildings and the tenants in these buildings were panic-stricken when the City Fire Brigade arrived on the scene.

After 90 minutes the fire was brought under control. All the garages were completely gutted, and three or four firewood depots were reduced to ashes.

CONGRESS AMBULANCE CAR BURNED

The Congress Red-Cross Ambulance, presented by Raja Parthab-giri, was completely burnt down. As soon as the fire was noticed, it appears, an attempt was made to remove it from the garage which proved futile.

Four persons who attempted to remove some of their belongings received injuries.

The actual cause of the fire is not known.

tion of mine workers on mining boards equal to that of employers and follows the recommendation

(Continued on page 7.)

Patiala Sees Danger In Democracy

WARNING TO INDIAN LEADERS

Says Princes Can't Be Coerced To Introduce "Discredited Theories" In States

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

Speeches expressing sentiments poles apart and yet supporting the same resolution which was carried by the Chamber of Princes unanimously, were the remarkable feature of the opening sitting of the Chamber.

The Maharaja of Patiala and the Maharaja of Bikaner chiefly figured on the stage. The Maharaja of Patiala delivered a fighting speech on the question of Federation.

Patiala's speech may be summed up in one sentence: "Federation has dangerous possibilities. We did not ask for it and we will not gain by entering in it, but we may consider it if all partners agree on giving us our pound of flesh."

He attacked Mr. Sastri's speech and took it as a warning against the real motive of Indian politicians. Finally he sweetened the bitter pill by suggesting that Indian Princes desired to enter the Federation only to help British India to get Dominion Status. Whoever has advised the Maharaja to deliver that speech has played for high stakes.

Bikaner's speech was totally different. He said in effect: "The bigger Princes are for Federation and Federation will come about despite the smaller Princes."

The resolution was unanimously carried and as worded leaves the issue hanging in the air.

CHAMBER DISCUSSES J. P. C. SCHEME

NEW DELHI, January 22.

The Chamber of Princes met to-day at eleven with a fair attendance of members and the galleries were crowded by Ministers and other prominent visitors including a number of charmingly dressed ladies.

All the Princes were introduced to the Viceroy in the Chancellor's room and thereafter the Viceroy opened the Session with an address lasting fifteen minutes in the course of which he advised the Princes that it was in their interests to join the Federal scheme.

The proceedings began with the Chancellor moving a resolution expressing profound sense of happiness on the completion by the King Emperor of twenty-five years of beneficent reign.

PATIALA'S SPEECH

Moving the resolution His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala said that the King Emperor is the embodiment of enlightened spirit and loyalty to the Imperial Throne is the essential creed and burning living faith of the Indian Princes. The successful conclusion of the Great War, the transformation of the Empire into the Commonwealth of Nations and the recovery from financial crisis had made the present sovereign's reign the most glorious in the annals of the historic House.

PEOPLE AND SILVER JUBILEE

The Maharaja of Bikaner seconding the resolution said that no one more truly deserved the loyalty of his people than the King Emperor and the gracious Queen Majesty fulfilled the ideals of Kingship held, both in the East and the West.

His Highness hoped that no misguided feeling or political controversy, would prevent any section of the people of British India from joining the Indian States in manifesting happiness

on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee.

KING'S MESSAGE RECALLED

H.H. the Raja of Sangli recalled His Majesty's message inaugurating the Chamber of Princes which His Majesty had hoped would give the Princes a larger share in the political development of their motherland. It was truly fitting that this Chamber should pass such a resolution.

The Viceroy suggested that the resolution should be passed with acclamation and accordingly the Princes rose and passed the resolution with acclamation.

CONDOLENCES AND CONGRATULATIONS

The Chancellor next moved resolutions mourning the loss of the late Jam Sahib and the Maharajas of Sirmur and Dewas (Junior) and Thakur Sahib of Wadhwan.

The resolutions were passed by all members standing.

The Chancellor next moved a resolution congratulating the Maharajas of Navanagar, Sirmur and Dewas (Junior) and Thakur Sahib of Wadhwan, on their accession to the gadi and the Raja of Faridkot and the Nawab of Janaira on their assumption to power and welcoming them to the Chamber. The resolution was passed with acclamation.

WORK OF CHAMBER

The Chancellor made a statement reviewing the work of the Chamber for the last two years. The Chamber received reports of Sir Abdus Samad Khan and Sir Krishnamacharia as representatives of India at the League of Nations meetings in 1933 and 1934 respectively. The Maharaja of Patiala placed on the table a report of the representatives of the Chamber of Princes at the J. P. C. meeting wherein Sir Manubhai Mehta, Sir Liaquat Hayat Khan, and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani pointed out that

(Continued on page 8.)

PARTY TO SYED RAZA ALI

Agent-General Speaks On Hard Task Ahead In South Africa

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

To wish him success in his mission as the Agent-General to the Government of India in South Africa, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, President and the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, entertained Syed Raza Ali this evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel to tea. Over 100 guests belonging to all shades of political views were present on the occasion.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in a brief speech referred to the services rendered to the cause of Indians in South Africa by the three prominent predecessors of Syed Raza Ali, namely, Mr. Shrinivas Sastri, Sir Kurma Reddy and Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh. Sir Chimanlal added the position of Indians in South Africa was very unhappy one though the Government of India had their utmost to improve conditions. The task of Raza Ali, therefore, was a very difficult one. But he felt sure Syed Raza Ali would charge his duties in a very satisfactory manner.

DIFFICULT TO CONVINCE

Syed Raza Ali in the course of his brief reply said that although he knew the country well, his task would be a very difficult one. He urged the people in India to bear in mind the fact that conditions in South Africa were quite different from those in India. The people with whom they had to deal in South Africa were mostly Dutchmen who were frank and outspoken. It was extremely difficult to convince them that the course they were adopting was wrong, but once they were convinced, they had the least hesitation in changing their attitude.

Concluding Syed Raza Ali appealed to the press in India to take a greater interest in the South African question—not in the spirit of unhelpful criticism which always had an adverse effect on the Boer mind—but to stand by the Government of India in all the measures they proposed to take for it was impossible to achieve anything in South Africa without the whole-hearted co-operation of the Government of India and the people in this country.

Syed Raza Ali sails to-morrow afternoon.—A. P.

SPRATT'S LUGGAGE SEIZED

Allahabad Police Take Possession Of Boxes And Suit Cases

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 21.
Acting on instructions from the Deputy Commissioner of Police Bombay, the Allahabad police took possession of two boxes and one suitcase belonging to Mr. Philip Spratt (one of the accused in Meerut Conspiracy Case who has been released from Allahabad jail recently and arrested again in Bombay). It is understood that books, papers and clothes will be sent to Bombay.

BULGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS

SOFIA, Jan. 22.

The Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned. General Zlateff, late Minister of War, is forming a new one.—Reuter's Extra Special.

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Wanted Hindu Stenographer for Jaipur, Ice Mechanic for Gujarat, Engineer, First Class for Cotton Mills. Also Lady Doctors. Apply Box No. 3558. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Marathi knowing trained Mistress to teach English in a Marathi Girl's School. Grade 40-3-70. Apply Chairman, School Board, Bandra. (9544).

Wanted—Lino-Operators, only experienced men need apply to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" with copies of testimonials.

Wanted—Branch Secretaries, Lady Supdts. and Supdts. upto Rs. 250 monthly. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore. (3548).

Wanted—Parsi Bazaar Salesman (1000), Tutorress (Bombay), 1st Class Electrician, Groundsman (Bombay), apply personally Parker & Co., Apollo Street, Fort. (3554).

Wanted Inspectors for the Prabhat Chemical Works, Chittagong, on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 to work in Bombay Province. Preference will be given to those who have pushed the medicines. Cash security Rs. 200. Applications will be received upto the 31st January, 1935. Apply to the undersigned with 2 annas stamp, Manager. (3549).

Wanted Chief-Engineer, Chief-Chemist, Medical Officer, Accountant, for Sugar Factory. Apply with copies, Royal Service Bureau, Meghat. (3545).

Wanted a qualified B.P.N.A. Nurse, must have five years' hospital experience. Pay Rs. 60 with free furnished quarters. Apply Chief Medical Officer, Labour Union Hospital, Gheekanta, Ahmedabad. (9537).

Wanted immediately either a lady or gentleman to teach Urdu for the films. Those acquainted with the films need only apply Box No. 3532 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately a Drawing Teacher for about two months. Those only, who are free to join immediately should apply to the Head Master, T. & T. V. Sarvajnik High School, Nanpura, Surat. (9528).

12. TO BE LET

To let for Hindus 4th floor and two and one room, Gowalia Tank behind Mahavirvidyalaya. Apply Boyce, Vachagandy Road, Gamdevi, 2nd floor. (3540).

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Gentleman desires partnership with Managing Director of Bank, Mill or reputed limited concern. Please write to Box 3556, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratnam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Ralchur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezawada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gollor, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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K. M. TALEYARKHAN,
Court Receiver.
Jehangir Building,
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Bombay. 9543.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that from the partnership firm going on in the name of the American Oil Products Co., Mr. NAGARDAS DAMJI PAREKH has willingly retired from the said partnership from 21st January, 1935 and our clients Messrs. R. MEHTA & CO. and Mr. CHHOTALAL BHAGWANDAS MEHTA will henceforth carry on the said business in the said name. Our clients under the terms of settlement have become the owners of the assets, stock-in-trade, outstandings, name, goodwill and trade mark A.O.P. Our clients are only responsible for the liabilities of the firm.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1935.
KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Attorneys for Messrs. R. Mehta & Co. and Mr. Chhotalal Bhagwandas Mehta. 9545

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of UMERJI GOSAR alias OOMERSEE GOSAR alias OOMERSEY GOSAR alias UMARSHI GOSHAR alias UMERSHI GOSHAR alias OMERSEY GOCER, late of Bombay Jain inhabitant, Merchant, who resided at Ghat Koper in the Bombay Suburban District ... Deceased (1) PREMJI UMERJI and (2) BHAWANJI UMERJI, both of Bombay Jain Inhabitants, residing at Ghatkoper in the Bombay Suburban District ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and Thirty-five and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.
The 15th day of January, 1935.
Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys. 9542

Auction Sales

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Taraporevala, Booksellers, of complete Household furniture, Godrej Double Mirror door Steel Cabinet, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Modern style Furniture, Corona Portable typewriter, Remington typewriter, English roll top typewriter table, Drawing room cabinet, Wardrobes, Tilting suit, Safe with stand, Glassware, etc.

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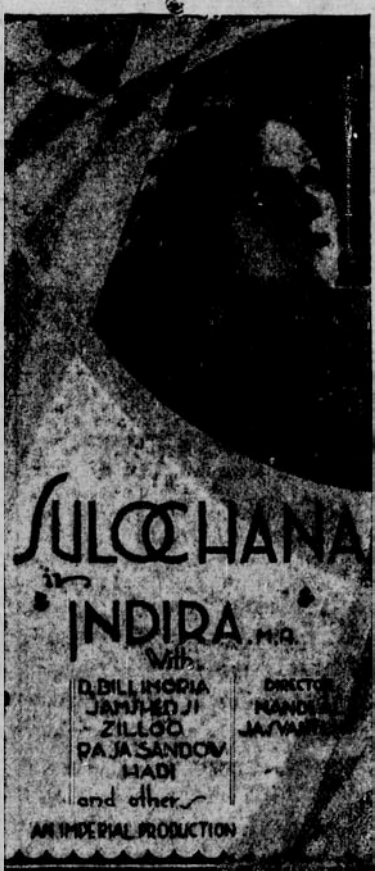
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OPENING OF NEW BRANCHES

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- (1) MANDVI, BOMBAY (Goumukh Bhuvan) Date of opening 8-2-35.
- (2) HUBLI Byahatti's Buildings, Date of opening 13-2-35.
- (3) KUMTA Date of opening will be Announced Shortly.

Architecture, Sculpture And Photographs Reveal Varied Developments

(BY OUR ART CRITIC.)

The critical attention now beginning to be offered to paintings and the ardent zeal which proclaims the pictorial photographer are evidently inconspicuous in the domain of architecture and sculpture—alike difficult to grasp and apparently severer in artistic demands. There is hardly any outstanding architectural exhibit in the architectural section now displayed at the Town Hall. This does not, of course, suggest that architecturally this city is behind the times. On the contrary, this is, probably, the only city where architecture is now considered as, more or less, a serious practical vocation, not a theme for pedant. While there has been so, the architect—too busy to educate the public—does not regard the exhibition at the Town Hall seriously. His indifference is pardonable if we can understand that he, as a professional, does not wish to be mixed up with "Younger Artists" and "Miscellaneous." If he could be rescued from the innocent company, he might, perhaps, help to guide and educate the public as to the right type and mode of the civic homes and institutions.

UNFEELING SCULPTURE

Similarly, sculpture is offered the indifference which places it obscurely remote from all vital contact, understanding and appreciation. The mental attitude which hitherto marked the appreciation of paintings still dominates in its approach and understanding of sculpture.

CREATIVE EXPERIENCE POOR.

The majority of the exhibits at the Town Hall are evidence of the unfeeling and unartistic attitude. With rare exceptions the general impression conveyed by the sculptural exhibits is one of unfeeling and, frequently, unimaginative statements in modelling. The skill obvious in portraits only tends to accentuate the general poverty of creative experience. The situation is identical with the situation in painting rendered chronic hitherto by the Society's routinised outlook. It is instructive to note that the majority of the camera workers, "best work in sculpture" officially determined, is portrait work. Portraits were the Town Hall fashion in painting until quite recently. Perhaps, they are necessary for the art of the sculptor is one the public has not yet learnt to appreciate much less to understand. And, portraits, probably, offer them the only point of contact with the artist.

PORTRAITS' CHARACTER

It is a pity, however, that Mr. Pansare should have been tempted to exhibit the facile modelling he has shown in the portrait of Mr. Haldankar. Mr. D. B. Jog's portrait work is decidedly more effective. Similarly, the portrait "Philosophic Age" by Mr. N. A.

Dere, or the unusually sensitive character rendering in the portrait of the "Comrade" by Mr. B. V. Talim indicate the indisputable advancement. The scattered planes as it were, of Mr. D. B. Jog, the smooth accentuation by Mr. Dere or the unerring refinement of vital draughtsmanship and form by Mr. Talim reveal the touch appropriate to the character.

COMMONPLACE COMPOSITIONS

Most of the figure compositions are commonplace, in attitude and treatment. Mr. V. P. Karmarkar's "Welcome" is an allegorical platitude. His more modest "Fisher-man" at "Saswane" is better thought out, "Beauty and Light," like the "Welcome," is, apparently, a jargon. Mr. N. K. Goregaonkar's "Sweet Thoughts," although similar to Mr. Karmarkar's "Welcome" in conception shows, evidently, softer and clearer manipulation of drapery lines than the sharp-edged confusion of lines in the "Welcome." The same matter of fact, attitude is reflected in "Boyhood's Pleasure." Mr. Talim "Snake Charmer" transcends the commonplace by its line modelling.

LIVE INCIDENTS.

The theatrical obvious in "Life" by Constancio Fernandes and less so in "After Sun Down" by D. B. Jog suggest their pictorial subservience. The "Philosophic Fakir" and particularly "Labour" by Miss Madri Desai indicate the tendency essentially plastic. The "Fakir" is a leaf from life. Its human interest is accentuated by expressive modelling. "Labour" is, again, an incident of daily realities made full of meaning and live by schematic drapery lines and coherent planes. "Indian Hukka," "Pride of Victory," "In Search of Truth," and "Devotion" are grandiose and unmeaning.

CAMERA ART AND CRAFT

The pictorial photographs are a testimony to the increasing attention now directed towards the artistic exploitation of the camera. But even at this early stage of its enthusiasm the outlook of the majority of the camera workers, seems judged by number of portraits, blasse more towards craftsmanship than towards vision or artistic composition. "An Architectural Study" of Kutub at unconventional angle by K. Ardeshr, "Le Repos" with its mellow light and uneven ground are wholesome exceptions. "The Porter's Lodge" and "Car-nium" by D. R. D. Wadia are certainly remarkable for their conscious, sure, objectives and achievement. The softness, the mistiness are graded in significant passages of light and dark masses and accentuated line and interest compare "Early Bird" by Mahadeo Rao. Its untuned softness and blurred foliage merging innately with light are an unfavourable contrast.

ALLEGED "MENTAL MISAPPROPRIATION"

Merchant Committed To Sessions

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA Jan. 21. A unique story of "mental" misappropriation of the firm's money to the extent of Rs. 28,700 by a partner was told before Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate of Thana, who today committed Panna Navlaji, a Marwari merchant, to stand his trial at the Sessions Court on a charge under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code.

He was later ordered to be released on a personal recognisance of Rs. 5,000 with a surety for the like amount.

Mr. D. M. Gupte with Mr. S. M. Abhyankar, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. R. G. Gupte with Mr. V. R. Gupte for the defence.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The prosecution story is that Messrs. Jodha Hemaji and Company, a long-standing firm of Thana, passed into the hands of Gulabchand on the death of his grandfather Jodha Hemaji about 50 years ago. After some years Gulabchand died leaving his wife Atyabai as the legal heir. The whole capital of the firm belonged to the widow. About 35 years ago the accused Panna Navlaji was engaged by her as a cook. He gradually rose to the position of a partner in the firm. He did not invest any capital of his own. He had, however, a share in the profits of the firm.

In a dissolution suit filed in 1926 by Chunilal Dhulaji, another partner, against Atyabai and others, Panna Navlaji had admitted in the course of a statement that Atyabai was the owner of and partner in the firm. Since then Atyabai and Pannaji were the only two partners. The former had invested all powers in the complainant, Multanlal Bhumral in March last. However Pannaji did not allow the complainant to inspect the accounts. On June 22 last the accused denied the ownership of Atyabai and also her partnership by declaring himself the sole surviving partner.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS. After hearing evidence, the Magistrate framed a charge of mental misappropriation of the movable property of the firm amounting to Rs. 28,764 against Panna Navlaji, who admitted in his deposition that since 1926 his rights in the firm were not augmented nor those of Atyabai diminished till then. The Magistrate, in committing the accused to sessions, said that though the case was triable by him, he was of the opinion that the nature of the alleged offence and the subject-matter were such that the accused could not be adequately punished by him.

New President Of Salsette Local Board

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 21. Mr. Raghunath Bapuji Kharkar was elected yesterday president of the North Salsette Taluka Local Board. The Thana Municipality published to-day lists of voters for the triennial election to be held in May next. Objections and amendments to the names appearing in the voters' lists are invited by the Returning Officer Mr. R. L. Rede.

DEAD BODY FOUND AT WORLI

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death the cause of which could not be ascertained due to the decomposition of the body an unknown Hindu male found on rocks at Worli Sea Face on Monday morning.

VERDICT ON COOLIE'S DEATH

A verdict of death due to shock and haemorrhage due to self-inflicted injury, was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Tuesday on the body of Gowrishanker Kawlesar (28) a coolie who died on Monday in the J. J. Hospital as a result of a self-inflicted wound.

A motion of no confidence in the chairman of the Agra municipal Board, Seth Kishanlal, was sent in on Monday signed by 9 members being more than the requisite one-third of the total number of members.

A charge of sedition was framed on Monday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, against Niharendu Dutt Majumdar, Barrister, in connection with a speech delivered on November 11th last near the Ochterlony Monument under the auspices of the Port and Dock Workers' Union. The accused pleaded not guilty and was released on a personal bond of Rs. 10,000.

MATCH FACTORY STRIKE CONTINUES

Workers Send Demands To Management

KALYAN, Jan. 21. The Ambarnath Match Factory strike continued to-day, and about 1,000 operatives stayed away and only about 300 were at work. A special police party has been sent to Ambarnath as a precautionary measure.

Yesterday evening, another meeting of the strikers was held, presided over by Mr. Parulikar, who explained to the strikers the demands formulated by the strikers' committee.

It appears that the demands will be sent to the management of the factory to-day with a request to fix a date for a personal discussion of the leaders of the strikers with the management of the factory on the demands made.

KIDNAPPER SENTENCED

Vishnu Nana, (25) a mill-worker, who was arrested on December 31 last on a charge of kidnapping a child and theft of ornaments, was sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to 9 months R. I. on the first charge and for 3 months on the second, both the sentences to run consecutively and ordered to report himself to the police for a period of 3 years after his release.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE AFFECTS FRONTIER

POONA, Jan. 22.

The western disturbance has caused local falls of rain or snow in Kashmir and a few falls in Baluchistan, Sind, North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab Hills. Local falls of rain have also occurred in South-East Madras with a few showers at Tenasserim.

Night temperatures have been markedly below normal in East Central India, East Central Provinces, Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point quarter inch; Sonamarg one, Dras three-quarters, Dros and Kalat quarter each, Negapatam and Cuddalore one each and Kodakanal and Madura half each.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will increase in Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir, and extend in the Punjab and West United Provinces. Scattered showers will also recur in South-East Madras.—A. P.

Sidhpur, Jan. 19.—Sgt. Abbas Tyabjee received a purse of Rs. 301 from Sidhpur and Rs. 151 from Unza. He is touring villages of Mehana district for propagating activities of Prajamandal. He is expected to visit Chanasena and other places.—United Press.

Professor Dr. Lahusen's REMARKABLE DISCOVERY!

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HOTEL KEEPER ON GAMING CHARGE

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Jan. 22. Krishna Shetty, a hotel-keeper of Kurla, was hurried up yesterday before Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, on a charge of receiving bets on American future in a public place. It was stated that the accused was arrested in his hotel on the night of December 29 last by the Kurla police. A sum of Rs. 10-8 was also recovered from his person during the search for betting slips.

When the accused claimed to be tried the Magistrate adjourned the hearing to January 29.

Mr. P. P. Tamhane appeared for the accused.

BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY ELECTION CAR

A boy named Kashinath Rama was knocked down by an election car of Mr. Dahyabhai Patel at the Tardoo Road when he attempted to cross the road on Tuesday.

He was immediately rushed to the J. J. Hospital where his condition is said to be serious.

BOY RUN OVER BY TRAIN & KILLED

While trespassing on the Railway track an unknown Hindu youth (17) was knocked down and run over by a train near the Dadar station (G. I. P.) on Monday.

A verdict of death due to having been "badly cut up" was recorded by the Coroner on Tuesday.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION

Forest Officer's Application Admitted By High Court

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the Bombay High Court, on Monday, admitted the criminal revisional application filed by Ramchandra Jagannath Namjoshi, who was until 1933 a Range Forest Officer of the Malegaon Range, against the sentence of a fine of Rs. 850, in default ten months' rigorous imprisonment, passed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (First Class) of the Malegaon Prant. Namjoshi was convicted of illegal gratification in the exercise of his official functions in connection with certain plots for forest cultivation.

Namjoshi appealed against the conviction to the Sessions Judge of Nasik, but the appeal was dismissed. Aggrieved by that order, he filed the revisional application. Their Lordships granted a rule. Mr. C. H. Carden Noad fifth Mr. G. B. Chitale appeared for the petitioner.

Rama Khandu, a labourer, died in J. J. Hospital from tetanus following burns.

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VOTERS' LAST HOUR RUSH TO POLLS

Exciting Scenes And Surprises

COMMUNALISM RAMPANT

But Congressmen Get All-Round Support In All Wards

For the first time, after years, the voters to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay took a very keen interest in the elections that took place on Tuesday, in view of many active Congressmen contesting it.

Nearly 75 per cent of the voters went to the Polls to exercise their franchise.

The keen competition that was evinced in all Wards, excepting, perhaps, in the "A" Ward, was also a noteworthy feature.

The advent of Congress and Congress Socialist candidates was mainly responsible for bringing the Municipal election to the forefront of the city's public life.

All the same, the main feature of the elections was the communal voting.

Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Anglo-Indians, were seen voting for candidates of their own community. Worse than this was noticed in some of the seven wards, where sectarian voting has been going on. Voters belonging to sub-sects within the communities were voting for candidates from their sect and provincialism also had its say in the polling in some of the wards.

From an early hour of the morning cars, taxis and buses belonging to the 145 candidates, who are contesting the 86 seats in the Corporation from the seven different wards were seen moving about carrying voters to the polling booths.

Police arrangements at all the Wards were good, though in spite of the arrangements, traffic jams did take place in some of the wards.

The polling arrangements made by the Municipality were inadequate in some of the Wards and complaints were made by the candidates to the Deputy Commissioner of the Corporation.

Mr. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner, paid visits to all the Polling Booths and inspected the arrangements.

On the whole, Congress candidates received good support from the electorate, and 25 out of 30 candidates who contested the elections would find their names in the list of successful candidates.

The Socialist candidates made a surprising recovery during the afternoon, and it would not be a surprise if all the five candidates are elected to the Corporation.

Since communal voting was rampant, many of those candidates for whom the wards have been pocket boroughs and are sitting members will again find their place in the Corporation Hall.

Whatever the results of the election would be, it is bound to be a surprise to many in the city as many of the sitting candidates who have been there for long years will not find their names in the list of successful candidates.

The elections had their lighter side also.

DEAD ALSO VOTE.

It was a lucky day for many a citizen who could ill afford to have motor car ride on ordinary days to have cars at his disposal to go to the Polling Booth and to return home.

As usual, a number of dead came to life from the Burning Places and Cemeteries to record their votes while those absent from Bombay and physically away from the city, had the honour to have their votes recorded.

Apart from the dead and the absentees from the city, the living voters had the misfortune at some of the Polling Booths to be told that their votes had been already recorded by some spurious persons! No amount of protest would avail before the Polling Officer as the votes are already recorded.

Several impersonators were handed over to the Police.

The results of the Municipal elections will be declared to-day (Wednesday).

The following have good chances of being returned to the Corporation.

"A" WARD.

Messrs. Y. G. Pandit; Mulraj Karsondas; Mathradas Tricamji; Sir Phiroze Sethna; Prof. S. R. Davar; Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy; Messrs. Kanji Dwarakadas; Meyer Nessim and Sir Jehangir Boman Behram.

"B" WARD.

Hoosainbhai Lalji; Jafferbhoy Laljee; B. N. Meheshri; Haji Hasham Ibrahim; Dr. J. N. Choksy; Miss Kara; Dr. Vora; S. K. Barodawalla and A. R. Dintimker.

"C" WARD.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Messrs. Yusuf Meherally; Sunderdas Morarji; Jethamal Narandas; Chiranjilal Loyalka, L. R. Tairsee; Dr. Cursetji; M. N. Talpade; G. V. Kapadia and Mohamedally Allabux.

"D" WARD.

Messrs. K. F. Nariman; M. R. Masani; N. T. Master; J. S. Banker; D. S. Babrekar; Hirjeebhai; Sabavalla; Goregaonker; Karanjawalla; S. K. Patil; V. S. Velinker;

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar.

"E" WARD.

Messrs. Killedar; D. Khairaz; Pupala; Jamnadas Dwarakadas; Silam; Ali Bahadur Khan, Syed Abdul Razak; A. L. Curtay; Drs. Bulsara and Mascarenhas; R. A. Gole and Abdul Razak Abdulla.

"F" WARD.

Messrs. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer; Mohamad Cassum Mitha; Poonavala; Parelkar; Dr. Mehta; J. C. Maitra and Purushottam Tricumdass.

"G" WARD.

Messrs. Wagh; Kale; I. S. Patel; Vaidya; Daruwalla; Rasul and Mrs. Kaveriben Divecha.

"A" WARD SCENES

Last Hour Of Excitement

Wild enthusiasm and a boisterous atmosphere prevailed at the closing time of polling at the Esplanade Maidan on Tuesday night.

The polling booths for the A Ward, (Fort and Harbour) and the C Ward (Bhuleshwar), were erected on the Esplanade Maidan, and as the recreation hour approached, hundreds of school-children who play on the maidan, found additional fun in the election scenes.

The cries of agents, vociferously appealing to the voters to elect their own patrons, the rush of voters just to "catch" the last ballot paper, were all indicative of the last hour excitement.

Nearly 75 per cent. of the 12,000 voters turned up in the A Ward. There was no marked change in the position after-noon, except that Mr. Behram N. Karanjia might be the second in the picture with Mr. Meyer Nessim, following him. The position of Mr. Mathradas Tricamji had substantially improved, it is stated, and the tie now would be between Mr. Mulraj Karsondas and Mr. Kanji Dwarakadas.

The chances of Mr. Rafiuddin Munshi also are stated to have improved, and his election may not be a surprise.

POSITION AT NOON.

Communalism was to the fore in A (Fort and Harbour) Ward. Here there are 17 candidates contesting 12 seats and the voters number 12,157.

By noon nearly 50 per cent of the voters had already gone to the poll.

With nearly 6,000 voters to upset all calculations by the evening it is likely that any forecast of the position of various Candidates may vary from hour to hour.

By one o'clock in the noon, how-

ever, the heavy rush of voters, with which the polling had considerably subsided and the Candidates were in a position to judge where they exactly stood.

Of the 17 contestants, Mr. Y. G. Pandit is expected to reach the winning post closely followed by Mr. Meyer Nessim. Out of the three Europeans, viz., Messrs. Charles Philip Gregory, Wadd, George Irving Griffiths and Victor Noel-Paton, two are likely to be returned. Mr. Noel Paton's chances being less bright.

Of the two Muslim Candidates Messrs. Dawoodkhan Salebhoi Tyebjee and Rafiuddin Fariduddin Munshi, their chances are extremely doubtful. There are as many as seven Parsi candidates. Of these the two Parsi Knights, Sir Jehangir Bamanji Boman Behram, the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna and the baronet Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy appear to have good chances of being returned. Of the other four Parsi contestants, Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, Prof. Sohrab Rustamji Davar and Dr. Dadiba Nussimji Saher are likely to retain their seats, while the chances of Major Shavaksha Ardeshir Paymaster are doubtful.

It is to be noted that excepting Major Paymaster, all the six Parsi contestants are sitting members and they are likely to get the benefit of the tactical advantage of such a position.

One regrettable feature, however, in this ward having a large number of voters from the most enlightened Communities of Europeans and the Parsis, seems to be the absence of a lady candidate. There are prominent English women and Parsi ladies who have rendered great services to the city in different ways and the absence of even a single lady contestant leaves much to be done in the direction of civic enlightenment.

COMMUNALISM IN "B" WARD

For 16 seats in B Ward there were 26 candidates. Here the voting was done chiefly on communal lines. Hindus voted for Hindus and Muslims for Muslims.

There were three candidates viz., Dr. E. Moses, a Jew, Dr. J. N. Choksy, a Parsi and Dr. A. J. Collaco, a Christian, who received both Hindu and Muslim votes as the number of votes of their

own communities are infinitely small.

Dr. Collaco who is an old member was however, poorly supported by the voters.

Dr. P. H. Meheshri, the old corporator, is likely to top the list in this ward.

Miss Maniben Kara and Dr. Choksy were dividing votes and it is hoped both of them will be returned. Among the new candidates Mr. Haji Mahomed Juma Mr. Kassamally Jaffer and Mr. Allarakhia Abba are likely to be returned.

POSITION IN "C" WARD

In C Ward, there was a complete reshuffling of the chances of several candidates. Though only 6,000 had voted by noon out of about 34,000 candidates, by evening more than 17,000 voters had come to the polls.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the Congress Socialist Party candidate who fared badly in the morning, rallied remarkably in the afternoon, and his chances are considered hopeful. Similarly, Mr. Chiranjilal Loyalka, who seemed to have fared badly in the noon, rapidly recovered, and it is stated that he would come as one of the first five successful candidates.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji and Mr. Goculdas Morarji may both be returned, the former having better chances. The position of the Muslim candidates continued to be the same, and it is likely that one of them may top the polls.

Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi had uniform support throughout and she has bright chances, notwithstanding the vagaries of secret voting.

Mr. Guvant Kapadia's position considerably improved in the evening. Mr. Tairsee continued to be in the same uncertainty, as at noon. Another probable success would be that of Mr. Ramachandra Bhat, though he was very backward in the morning.

The counting of votes would take place to-day (Wednesday) in the Municipal Corporation.

POLLING AT NOON.
In D Ward (Bhuleshwar) in the early hours and the booth at Espla-

nade Maidan was sparsely attended. There were plenty of agents, admirers and supporters and piles of electioneering pamphlets, but there was no rush at any time.

After 10 o'clock in the morning, the voters began to trickle in slowly and by noon, it is estimated, about 6,000 of the 17,030 voters had come to the polls.

For the 16 seats in this Ward, there were as many as 26 candidates and with the poor voting above noted, speculation is unsafe.

But well-informed observers, who had a chance of closely following the polls told a "Chronicle" representative, that Mrs. Lilavati Munshi might top the poll, unless there was any upsetting caused by the remaining 11,000 voters.

Dr. Alban D'Souza, has very bright chances and all the Mahomedan candidates are likely to be returned. The only Parsi candidate Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji may be elected. Messrs. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji, Jethamal Narandas; M. N. Talpade, Mohanlal Desai, Soondardas Morarji, Guvant Kapadia and Balubhai T. Desai have all fared well so far.

Dr. Velkar also had pulled on well.

The position of Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee is uncertain.

CONGRESSMEN WELL UP IN "D" WARD

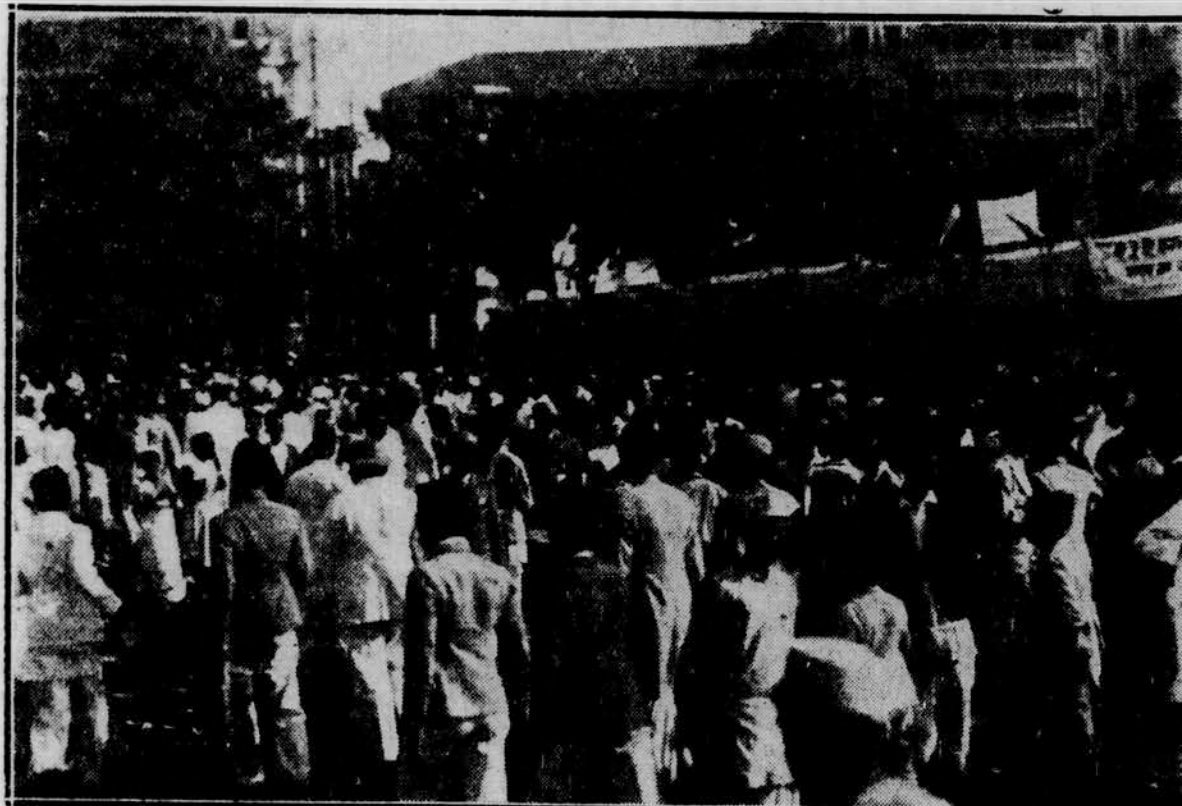
In D Ward polling was brisk and all the candidates received general support. As the day wore on only a few candidates, who had either canvassed well or had the backing of their purses, got votes while the booths of others appeared to be deserted.

Among the new candidates Mr. J. S. Sawant was seen to be well supported by the voters.

Mrs. Jaishri Raiji, the new Congress candidate, also received numerous votes and is likely to be returned.

Mr. M. R. Masani, the Socialist candidate, should also be among those who have scored well and will probably get more votes than any other Congress candidate.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master is another new Congress candidate who stands a good chance of being



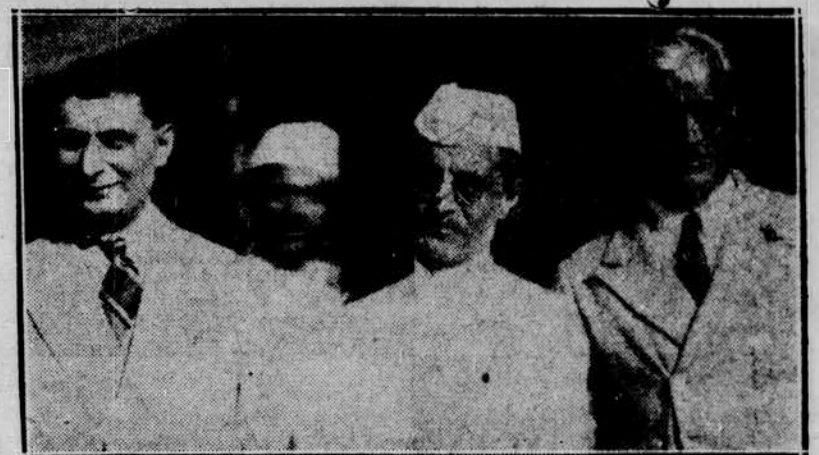
scene at the "D" Ward polling booth on Gowalia Tank Maidan yesterday.



Voters gathered in force at the Polling Station of "C" Ward on the Esplanade Maidan on Tuesday morning to record their votes for the Municipal elections.



Mrs. Jaishri Raiji (left), sister of Mrs. Hansa Mehta, and Dr. (Mrs.) Malini Sukhtankar, ex-Chairwoman, Standing Committee, the two lady Candidates from "D" Ward



Mr. Karanjawala, Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman & Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, prominent "D" Ward candidates snapped at the polling booth.



More Congress Candidates: Mr. Guvant Kapadia, Mr. S. Morarji, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Mr. Yusuf Meherally.

returned. The European candidate Mr. T. S. Kennedy received only European votes and his chances of success are meagre.

Mr. Dayabhai V. Patel, son of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, did not receive good support and his success is doubtful.

Among the old candidates, Mr. A. P. Sabawala, Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. H. A. Jallaluddin, Dr. H. F. Pavri, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, Dr. Mrs. Sukhtankar, Mr. M. A. Karanjawala, Mr. S. C. Joshi and Mr. V. S. Velinker have a fair chance of being returned.

Mr. R. S. Nimkar, the Labour candidate, was not doing so well.

CONGRESS SUPPORT IN "E" WARD

The E Ward Polling Booth, which has been erected on the Parel Road near Byculla Bridge, was full of activity since early morning. In spite of good police arrangements, the traffic congestion since early morning continued as there were no proper parking arrangements.

From this Ward 18 candidates are contesting the 12 seats. Out of 18 thousand and odd voters in this Ward there are 7,739 Hindus, 6,580 Muslims, 3,337 Anglo-Indians and Christians, 917 Parsis, 311 Europeans and the rest representatives of Companies.

Till noon about 6,000 voters had gone to the polls. Cars, buses and taxis were running about bringing voters and the candidates were seen busy canvassing with the assistance of their canvassers even very near the polling room.

All three Congress candidates from this ward were getting good support and all three of them, Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarakadas, S. K. Pupala and Alibahadur Khan will find their names in the list of successful candidates. The other candidates, who are sure of getting through, judging by the voting till noon, are Messrs. Killedar, Silam, R. A. Gole,

Dost-Mohamad Khairaz, A. L. Curtay, Abdul Razak Abdulla, Dr. Manekshah Bulsara and Dr. Mascarenhas.

There was keen competition among the candidates in the E Ward also, and as hours passed, the position of candidates also went on changing. Some of those who felt secure in the morning said that their chances were not bright towards the evening. Voters continued to pour in, and possibly this is the first time that a record number of voters have come to the polls in this ward.

In this ward, the position of all the four Congress candidates is strong, and all four of them might be returned. The position of Mr. Ali Bahadurkhan, the Socialist candidate is strong enough to be next to the candidate topping the polls. Nearly 15,000 voters exercised their votes, before polling was declared closed.

Besides the Congress candidates, the position of Messrs. Killedar, Dostmahomed, R. A. Gole, A. L. Curtay, Dr. Bulsara and Mascarenhas was good.

KEEN STRUGGLE IN "F" WARD

The polling Booth for the F Ward voters was erected next to the Fire Brigade Station on the Dadar-Parel Road. From early morning cars could be seen moving about in the area to bring voters to the booth.

The greatest number of cars and taxis to be seen running about belonged to Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer. In this ward the election fever seemed to be stronger than in the G Ward, where the voting was going on calmly. In F Ward there was very keen competition.

There are no less than 19 candidates contesting the eight seats from this ward. This is the ward, where most of the workers of the city reside. Out of the 13 thousand and odd voters, there are 9,430 Hindu voters and 1,094 Muslim voters. The Parsi voters

(Continued on page 10).

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 4, 1991.
Muslim: Shavval 17, 1391.
Parsi: Amardad 19, 1391.
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 27m.
High Tide: 2:41; 14:57
Low Tide: 8:16; 14:0.

POSTAL NOTICE
Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China per S.S. "Conte Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10:30 a.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY
Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by Seances will be held at 51, Gordian Road, Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum today (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

VILE PARLE PROTEST MEETING
A public meeting of the citizens of Vile Parle will be held to-morrow (Thursday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Lokamanya Tilak Mandir, to protest against the notified amalgamation of Vile Parle and Andheri.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"Ghosts" will be the subject of a short talk to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, today (Wednesday) at 6:15 p.m.

KALYANI RATANJ CHARITABLE DISPENSARY
The total number of patients (male, female and children) treated in the Kalyani Ratanj Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of December last was 331.

LECTURE ON ISLAM
Organisation of Islam under the auspices of the Numazi Fauj a public lecture will be delivered by Maulana Zulfikar Maider Preacher on "Organisation of Islam" Near Gora Mulla Mosque, Chincholi Mohallah, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) today (Wednesday). Kazi Mohammed Ataulah will preside.

SARASWAT DEENATSAI SANGH
The 26th Annual Report of the Saraswat Deenatsai Sangh is now ready and is being sent to members. The Hon. Secretary requests that members not receiving it by to-morrow (Thursday), should please inform him immediately.

THE REGAL
DAILY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A Glorious SCREEN HOLIDAY!



MAURICE CHEVALIER
JEANETTE MAC DONALD
LUBITSCH
THE MERRY WIDOW

Franz Lehár's golden operetta, with the stars and director of "The Love Parade."

An M.G.-M. Picture
Free List
Suspended

THE CAPITOL
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A THRILLING TALE OF THE AUSTRALIAN ROBIN HOOD!



DUNNE DIX
STINGAREE

A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers.
Wednesday, Jan. 23rd, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Merry Widow". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Sultana". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Stingaree". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Narrow Corner". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
FATHE—"Flirtation Walk". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Let's Fall in Love". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Tyrant". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Shah Bahram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Ruplekha". Daily at 5-30 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Romance" or "Durdle". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A.". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Radio Parade". Time as usual.

EMPIRE—"Music Hall". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-4 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. 1-4 p.m. Available Market Rates. Selection of European Music. Selection from the New Brunswick Lists. 2-4 p.m. Close down. 5-6 p.m. Ladies' Talk. By Beth. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. The Theatre Magazine. (By kind permission of the Management.) 6-30 p.m. Talk "Teacher's Profession". (In English.) By G. T. Bapat, M.A. S.T.C. 7-9 p.m. Indian Programme. Ladies' Orchestra. Conducted by Mrs. K. T. Mulla. 8-9 p.m. Interval. 8-30 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 8-50 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-10 p.m. Time Signal. "Here and There". A Commentary on People and Events. 9-15 p.m. Marjorie Cleary. L.R.A.M. A.L.A.M. 9-30 p.m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra. S.B. by Walter Kaufmann. 10-10 p.m. With Creighton Thompson. Orchestra. 11-9 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Birmingham Hippodrome Orchestra, conducted by Harry Pell. Relay of the Hippodrome Theatre, Birmingham. 8-40 p.m. "This Way Please". A Sketch by Philip Wade. Produced by William MacLurg. 8-45 p.m. The Birmingham Hippodrome Orchestra, conducted by Harry Pell. Relay of the Hippodrome Theatre, Birmingham. 8-50 p.m. "Martyrs". A Radio Sketch by Philip Wade. Produced by William MacLurg. 8-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, Conductor, Richard Austin. Relay of the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 9-45 p.m. Jack Allan. Synopscated Pianist, playing an All-British Programme. 10-00 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra. Relay of the Pump Room, Lamington Spa. 10-45 p.m. The Broadhurst Septet. 11-45 p.m. Close down.

INTER-COLLEGIATE SPORTS.

The annual Inter-Collegiate Sports will be held on Saturday, 26th inst. at 3-30 p.m. on the Coopers, under the auspices of the Bombay Local Committee of the University Board of Sports. Mr. Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay High Court will preside and Lady Beaumont will give away the prizes.

GOVERNMENT FELLOWSHIP LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Mr. Sohrab Jamsheedi Bulsara, M.A., will deliver today (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road, Fort, his third public lecture of the Government Fellowship Lecture series on "God in the Avesta: the Philosophic Aspect" (continued). "The Divine Manifestation in the Grand and Glorious Progress of the Universe."

BHARAT MITRA MANDAL ANDHERI

Under the auspices of the above Mandal the Anniversary of the late Marathi Dramatist and Poet Ram Ganesh Gadkari alias Govindagadga, shall be celebrated under the Presidency of Prof. M. D. Altekar M.A. today (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Gazdar Hall, Andheri.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The B.P.T.U.C. Executive Committee will meet at the Head Office of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, Shetye Building, Parel, Poibavdi, Bombay today (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. to chalk out the programme to celebrate the "Labour Week" from 4th to 10th Feb. as decided by the Central Executive Committee of the A.I.T.U.C. which met at Nagpur.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"GHOSTS"

A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers.
Wednesday, Jan. 23rd, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

LENIN DAY ARRESTS

Accused Charged Under Emergency Press Act

For being found in possession of leaflets said to have been issued by the Communist Party of India, Bombay branch, an organisation which has been declared illegal, Inspector Rao Bahadur Patwardhan of the Bombay C.I.D. arrested on Monday evening S. G. Tambitkar, formerly general secretary of the Bombay Young Workers' League, a body which is also under a Government ban, and Tukaram Krishna Sharmalkar.

The arrests were made at the conclusion of a meeting at Lal Baug to celebrate "Lenin Day." The accused were placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Tuesday.

They are charged under section 18 (1) of the Indian Press Emergency Act of 1931.

LABOUR CRISIS IN FEROKE

Congressman Threatens Tile-Factory Owners With Fast

(From Our Correspondent) CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

News comes from Feroke, an industrial centre six miles South of Calcutta, that tile factory owners are very much perturbed at the prospect of labour unions coming into existence at that place and alleged acts of very great provocation and intimidation have been perpetrated on poor labourers by the factory owners, as a consequence of which, Mr. K. P. Gopal, a Congress worker of Kerala and an organiser of Labour has decided to fast from 27th instant to attract public attention and to come to a favourable settlement in the matter as soon as possible.

The "Mathurbhumi," the premier nationalist daily on this coast appeals the factory owners to be just and reasonable to the demands of labour.

Messrs. The Standard Tile and Clay Works Ltd., a premier tile factory on this coast are said to have dismissed a dozen coolies on their refusal to do a piece of work, which had been done by 14 coolies all these years; but as the new experiment was now found unworkable, they are now engaging 14 coolies for that work, which resulted in the dismissal of 12 coolies recently.

Another tile factory, Messrs. The Malabar Tile Works have reduced the wages of "Press" workers from 6 annas a day to 5 annas, against which when the coolies appealed, 30 coolies were dismissed and others were forced to accept 5 annas rate per day.

As a result of the introduction of reduced periods of work in the factories as required by the Factories Act of 1934 which came into effect on the 1st instant, all the tile factories of Feroke and other factories of Kallai and Calicut are working at the rate of 5 days a week, thereby the coolies are to lose half a day's wages in a week although they turn out full quota of work, which they were doing in 6 days or 80 hours a week before.

Messrs. The Malabar Weaving and Spinning Mills Co. Ltd., the largest cotton mills in all Kerala, Messrs. The Standard Furniture Works Ltd., Kallai and Messrs. The Premier Hosiery Works Ltd., Calicut, are all working at 54 hours a week without cut in the wages of coolies.

"AHMEDABAD CONGRESSMEN TO PAY DAMAGES."

In the defamation case against the Vigilance Committee of the Congress, reported in the "Chronicle" of Tuesday, Mr. M. C. Setalvald with Mr. M. V. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Dhru and Co. appeared for defendants Nos. 1 to 4, 6 to 9 and 11. Mr. C. K. Daphary with Mr. N. H. Bhagwati, instructed by Messrs. Madhavil and Co., represented the other defendants.

Congress Bi-Weekly For Poona

Poona: The declaration of "Lokashakti," a Congress bi-weekly was made by Mr. Javadekar, publisher and Mr. Joshi of Chitrashala, printer, before the Additional Magistrate of Poona, on Monday.—United Press.

of unauthorised pamphlets. It was the second accused, who was taken into custody at Lalbaug, who had the pamphlets, while the first accused was arrested on the Superlamb Road.

Inspector Patwardhan said that the first accused had the pamphlets first in his hands, and later handed them over to the second accused.

Counsel pleading for the accused to be released on bail said that the leaflet contained nothing very seditious. It contained the life of Lenin and the principles for which he fought.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail on a surety of Rs. 300. Rs. 50 to be deposited in Court.

The case has been postponed to January 29.

"LENIN" DAY PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22. Several meetings and demonstrations were held yesterday in Calcutta to celebrate the 11th anniversary of Lenin's death. The police did not interfere.—United Press.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY"

Appeal Of Bombay Suburban District C. C. To Observe It

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries, the B. S. D. Dist. C. C. have issued the following appeal to the suburbanites:—

"The Independence Day" is to be celebrated on Saturday (26th instant).

The Congress Working Committee has chalked out a programme of a silent procession, flag salutation and the reading of the resolution pertaining to the subject. It should be borne in mind that there should be no law-breaking activities in carrying out this programme.

It is hoped that the residents of the Suburban District would reiterate the decision of the Lahore Congress by taking part enthusiastically in the programme chalked out by their respective local Congress Committees.

DIST. JUDGE'S ORDER SET ASIDE

Appeal Allowed

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court set aside the order of the District Judge of Kaira directing the prosecution of Keshavlal Ranchhodas Patel, a pleader and anti-agent of Umreth in Kaira District, on 17 charges of forgery and 3 charges of perjury.

Mr. Patel was the managing agent of the Umreth Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. started in 1921. In January 1934, Mr. Someshwar J. Bhatt, an ex-Director and Creditor of the Company, made a winding-up petition to the District Judge in which he alleged that the neglect of the management had resulted in a failure of the company's business.

At the hearing of the petition, Mr. Patel applied to be joined as a party to oppose the petition. But the judge disallowed this. During the hearing the petitioning Creditor and Mr. Patel were examined as witnesses, after which the judge made a winding-up order and issued a notice against Mr. Patel to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for forgeries in respect of the management of the company and perjury in respect of his evidence in court. Subsequently, the Judge sanctioned the prosecution of Mr. Patel for 17 offences of forgery and three offences of perjury.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

In their judgment, their Lordships observed that in the winding-up petition the proper course for the judge was to dispose of the petition on the affidavits. In the present case, they could not see why the petitioning creditor was allowed to give evidence and to call the appellant as a witness. Their lordships observed that under the Criminal Procedure Code, a court could only direct prosecution for forgery against a person who was a party to the case. But the appellant was not allowed to be a party to the winding-up petition. Their lordships, therefore, could not understand how the District Judge could hold that the appellant was a party to the proceedings and direct his prosecution for forgery.

Referring to the charges of perjury, their lordships observed that the District Judge had disbelieved the appellant's evidence and

ABETMENT DENIED

Case "Based On Assumption & Conjectures"

ARGUMENTS OF MR. P. PETIT'S COUNSEL

"My submission is that the issues in this case are issues of a civil nature," said Mr. J. S. Lam, Counsel for Mr. Pheroshah Petit at the resumed hearing of the "Petit Case" on Tuesday before Mr. I. S. Haji, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Counsel dealt with the charges of abetment levelled against his client and submitted that in a criminal case it must first be proved that Mrs. Gulbai Petit had concealed dishonestly her jewellery before Mrs. Dinbai and Mr. Pheroshah could be charged with having either assisted or abetted in concealing the jewels.

The whole case has been based on mere assumption, beliefs and conjectures, Counsel stated and there was no evidence to show that Mr. Pheroshah was directly connected with the concealment of the jewels.

"Possessed Some Jewellery."

Counsel commenting on the prosecution's interpretation and submission on the statement of Mr. Pheroshah Petit that his mother did not possess jewellery valued to the extent of Rs. 15-20 lacs, amounted to an admission that his mother was possessed of some jewellery and did not amount to a denial. Mr. Lam submitted that the answer of Mr. Pheroshah was to the statement made by Mr. Gray, and amounted to a categorical denial of that statement. It was a fact that Mrs. Gulbai was the owner of jewellery valued at Rs. 4 lacs to Rs. 5 lacs, but these were pledged to the Provident Investment Co. Apart from these jewels there were none in the possession of Mrs. Gulbai Petit.

Vitally Interested.

It had been alleged that Mr. Pheroshah assisted in the sale of jewels. Mr. Lam stated these jewels were pledged to the Provident Investment Co. and naturally the son wanted to see that the best prices were obtained for them. Besides Mrs. Dinbai was vitally interested in those jewels, as she had a second mortgage on them.

Congressmen For Local Bodies In Nasik District

(From Our Correspondent) NASIK, Jan. 20.

Next month, the peasants of the district will be called upon to elect their representatives to the district and Taluka Local Boards. The Baglan Taluka Congress Committee has decided to put up 12 candidates for the Baglan Taluka Local Board and two for the Nasik District Local Board.

In the remaining Talukas, the Congress leaders, with the co-operation of nationalist, non-Brahmins have put up several nationalist candidates for the District and Taluka Local Boards.

Charged With Assault And Bailed Out

On a charge of assault and abetment thereof, one Daya Matya was put up before Mr. O. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, and was released on a bail of Rs. 30, till 5th February.

It was alleged that when Govinda Hari, the accused and some others were sitting for their meals last night, an altercation broke out as a result of which the accused held Govinda Hari while another man struck the latter with a pen-knife on his back.

The victim is detained in the K. E. M. Hospital for medical treatment.

"The Prakash"

"The Prakash," published at Rewa (C.I.).

"The Prakash" which is being issued from Rewa weekly in Hindi has brought out a special number of its issue of January 12, in honour of the recent visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the State. The number which is profusely illustrated contains information on various topics about the Rewa State and will be read with interest by those interested in the State.

therefore had directed a complaint to be filed against him.

If a judge, observed their lordships, directed a prosecution for perjury in every case in which he disbelieved a witness, there would be no end to prosecutions for perjury.

Their lordships held that the proceedings of the lower court were irregular and allowed the appeal.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

History Of National Movement

Several thousands of men, women and children took part in the two Civil Disobedience Movements of 1930 and 1932-33. Many courted imprisonment more than once. Several were victims of lathi and cane charges. It would not be surprising if no Congress Committee has a list of the persons in its Province, who took part in the Civil Disobedience movement. It could not be kept because it was a mass movement. But now that there is peace and the Congress is engaged in Parliamentary struggle and constructive effort it is necessary that the history of the last four years should be recorded. Though it is not possible to mention all the names in the compilation of the statistics, attempts should be made to get as many names of those who took part in struggle as possible with details of incidents.

Congress Golden Jubilee

Now is the occasion for such a compilation. A year later Congress will have finished fifty years of its existence. Though fifty years are nothing in the life of a nation, it should not be forgotten that during the latter part of that period, India has advanced in its political awakening, to a remarkable extent. The Golden Jubilee will have to be celebrated next year and all the Provincial Congress Committees should engage themselves from now on, towards the task of

SEQUEL TO FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT

Rs. 18,000 Claim Settled By Mutual Consent For Rs. 3,500

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court heard the suit filed by Doshil Nanabhai Dungal, a Parsi widow and her daughter, claiming damages of Rs. 18,000 from William Bremer in respect of a motor accident which resulted in the death of the first plaintiff's husband.

The accident occurred on February 18, 1933, when the defendant was driving his car along Queens Road. The plaintiff stated that the deceased was drawing Rs. 150 per month at the time of his death and was maintaining his family. On the day in question, at about 9-30 a.m. in the morning the deceased was going along Queens Road in the direction of Parsi Gymkhana. The defendant attempted to overtake another car in front and in so doing he was driving rashly and negligently with the result that his car knocked down the deceased, causing him fatal injuries. The defendant stopped his car but immediately drove away. In the meanwhile one Mr. Bharucha who was present on the scene asked the defendant to stop and take the deceased to the hospital to which he consented. But the deceased died on the way.

The defence was that the accident was due to the negligence of the deceased. In this case the parties came to a settlement by which the defendant agreed to pay Rs. 3,500 to the plaintiffs. His Lordship passed a consent order accordingly.

Mr. J. C. Forbes instructed by Messrs. Dorag and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Judah, instructed by Messrs. Judah and Co. appeared for the defendant.

ALIPUR ABSCONDER ARRESTED

Sequel To Raid Of Vacant House

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Following a raid on a vacant house in an obscure part of Tita-gur (a suburban mill area), the Special Branch Police re-arrested Purnananda Das Gupta who escaped from Alipur Central Jail in August last along with two other Bengali youths.

It is believed that these are the persons who evaded arrest, when the police surrounded a house in a jungle at Belgharia last week, hearing the report of an explosion and unearthed a conspiracy hatched by a gang of six persons and seized arms, explosives, plans, cryptic letters etc., from the possession of three youths who were placed under arrest.

In this connection about 20 houses in Calcutta were raided today and 22 persons were arrested.—United Press.

LORRY-TRAM SMASH ON FRERE ROAD

Conductor & Driver Sustain Severe Injuries

A tram driver and a conductor were removed to the G. T. Hospital on Tuesday evening in consequence of a serious accident which occurred at Reay Road. It appears that a tram car coming from Wari Bunder was going along Frere Road when a motor lorry No. Bom. 673 came from the opposite direction near Carnac Bunder and dashed against the tram car. The impact was so great that the passengers were practically thrown off their seats while the driver and one of the conductors fell head long in the car. They sustained severe injuries and were removed to the hospital. The tram car was smashed in the front. The police are making enquiries. The lorry driver is arrested.

THE DEFENCE

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Warner Bros. Military Musical

flirtation Walk
DICK POWELL
RUBY KEELER
PAT O'BRIEN
The West Point Cadets
Casts 100 Y.M.C.A. Girls

PATHE

writing the history of the last four years. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which has always given the lead to the country in practically every work undertaken by the Congress, should move first in this matter. The eyes of the world were turned towards Bombay during those days because of its wonderful stand for the Congress. The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C., will, one is sure, take a lead in the matter and appoint a Committee to compile the History of the Movement in Bombay and thus give a lead to the other provinces.

Lesson Of Municipal Election

The triennial Municipal Election, which took place yesterday, was an eye-opener to the foreigners who are used to witness boisterous and rowdy scenes on such occasions in their countries. In every ward the election went on smoothly and peacefully. It also impressed upon the communalists the futility of separate electorate. Though the voting was largely on communal lines, it was noticed that Parsis, Christians, and Jew candidates were supported by Hindus and Muslim voters, while a number of Hindu and Muslim gentlemen canvassed votes for members of other communities. If, therefore, a joint electorate is adopted for the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Councils not only will it be a boon to the country but it will also induce people to vote on merits of a candidate.

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LORRY-TRAM SMASH ON FRERE ROAD

Conductor & Driver Sustain Severe Injuries

A tram driver and a conductor were removed to the G. T. Hospital on Tuesday evening in consequence of a serious accident which occurred at Reay Road. It appears that a tram car coming from Wari Bunder was

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Post Box No. 222.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Head Office, Parul Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1935

THEIR FIRST DEFEAT

The defeat, which the Government sustained in the Indian Legislative Assembly yesterday on the question of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose's right to perform his duty as an M. L. A. is, we have no doubt, the first of a series that will continue to mark the proceedings of that body. Even on Monday but for the Chairman's refusal to put the motion for closure to vote, the Government could not have avoided a defeat. If the Government had any respect for democratic principles they would have been wise enough to avert the vote of censure by releasing Sarat Chandra Bose. In refusing to take this course they, as the text of Mr. Bardoloi's motion for adjournment said, "prevented an elected member of the Assembly from joining his duties as a member, thereby seriously infringing the privilege of the House and the right of the constituency which selected Mr. Bose to be represented in the House." And Government's position was made untenable and ridiculous when it was revealed that the same Governor-General, under whose orders Mr. Sarat Bose was detained, had also issued a summons directing him to present himself in the

Assembly. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai had no difficulty in demolishing the arguments of the Law Member in defence of Government's attitude. But, apart from the strictly constitutional position which made the Government case hopeless, the vote of the Assembly should bring home to the Government that, whatever their spokesmen might urge to the contrary, representative and informed opinion in the country cannot accept the official case against Mr. Bose that he is involved in terrorist activities and it, certainly, will, in no circumstances, countenance the detention without trial of one who has openly asked for such a trial. As Mr. Jinnah pointed out, even if there was no question of privilege, the Assembly was entitled to censure Government for detaining any person without trial. We do not know why, having taken the right view of the matter, Mr. Jinnah, along with ten of his followers, remained neutral. By adopting such an attitude he and his followers have rendered no service to the country. But the Government cannot ignore the significance of the fact that men like Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, an ex-Executive Councillor, cast their vote against them.

Gandhiji And Government

Asked about Government's suspensions as regards the All-India Village Industries Association and the motives attributed to him, Mahatma Gandhi said to a United Press representative:—

"I never crossed my mind and I have never worked in that indirect fashion. It would defeat the very end that I have in view. I want a moral and material growth of the villages for itself and if it is achieved, it would be full satisfaction of my ambition. Similarly if ever I should have to organise civil disobedience, it would be organised independently of any other activity. If full effect is given to the word 'civil,' all this suspicion should be dispelled. But I have patience enough and I am convinced that if what I have said is true, all suspicion will be dispelled without any further effort on my part."

Simple, dignified and effective this statement constitutes a clear contrast to the laboured and cheap suggestions indulged in by Sir Henry Craik and Sir N. N. Sircar in the Assembly on Monday.

The Home Member declared that Government were neither ashamed of the circular nor would they withdraw it. Does this mean that the welfare of the people in itself is not so material as hostility

to the Congress? Does it also mean that Congress must be opposed though that may deprive the people of benefits that they should, by rights, have been enjoying for a hundred years?

As to the question of revival of Civil Disobedience Mahatma Gandhi's answer is conclusive. But we cannot help noting with some astonishment the zeal of Sir N. N. Sircar. In his demand, he has gone definitely further than Sir Harry Haig. Is it that he, an Indian, desires, in his disciple's enthusiasm, to outstrip the master himself? Be that as it may, the A.I.V.I.A. is, we are glad to notice, going to launch its programme shortly. It will march forward in spite of Sir Henry Craik and Sir N. N. Sircar. Indeed, we are confident that their defence of the Government's unwarranted and gratuitous circular will constitute a further contribution to its success. If, even now, after Gandhiji's frank and dignified statement, they take pains to understand the secret of his methods and give him the complete co-operation he seeks in the work he is undertaking, not only will they undo the harm to their prestige, which their circular has caused, but also, to a great extent, make up for all that they have failed to do all these years to bring about true reconstruction of village life.

Amazing Reply

The welfare of the people is the first responsibility of a Government. This is a truism which the British "trustees" of India will not deny. And it is a corollary of the same truism that the greater the need of the people, the more urgent is that primary obligation of the administration. This too will not be denied by the British "trustees" of India. But they seem to deny that unemployed people who have no means of subsistence deserve any assistance from the administration, although, paradoxically enough, in Britain the one test of a Government's worth is accepted to be the ability with which it copes with unemployment.

Here are two of the latest instances. Mr. Lloyd George concludes the opening speech of his "New Deal" campaign with the following peroration: "Let them turn on the hundreds of millions lying idle in the banks and the millions of workers walking in the streets to set right the deficiencies of the country. Britain will then have cause to rejoice at the vision and venture of its rulers." And a poster designed to popularise the National Government in Britain begins with the legend "Employment going up." This is one aspect of the British—Socialistic—conception of Governmental obligations. Now let us turn to India for the other

aspect of the same British conception.

There are some people who glibly talk of the great blessings of a century and more of British rule. The fate of the problem of affording relief to the unemployed in Bombay is a lurid commentary on that rule. Thousands are starving in this very city and all that has happened in connection with relief to them is that the problem has been driven from pillar to post. The Corporation contemplated, long ago, the floating of a loan to start public works. The Commissioner, an Englishman who has evidently forgotten his own country, however, knocked the proposal on the head. The Corporation thereupon approached Government but received an answer which, for its amazing complacency, is hard to beat. The matter was primarily a concern of the Corporation not of the Government! The Corporation has done well to challenge the Government's position of almost cynical disavowal of any obligation towards the unemployed. They have invited Government to say what measures they later proposed to take to meet the contingency. The invitation will probably not be accepted because there are no measures proposed to be taken. But one can not help recalling the nauseating statements of men like Lord Lloyd to the effect that local self-govern-

"PROSPEROUS" INDIA

Review Of "Progress" Under British Rule

(By N. H. PANDYA.)

I.
No one observing the condition of the country can avoid remarking two facts, as peculiarly striking: First, the richness of the country and second, the poverty of its inhabitants.

The poverty of the inhabitants of India has continued, without improvement, during more than a century past. It shows no sign of abatement, yet. It is, therefore, necessary to examine the methods that have been adopted in the past to mitigate poverty in India and to change the methods that have proved an absolute failure so far.

Position in 1836.

The remarkable similarity between the poverty-stricken condition of India a century ago, and at the present time, will appear from the following extracts:—

Mr. Saville Marriot, one of the Commissioners of Revenue in the Deccan, and afterwards a member of Council said in 1836, in his letter to Sir R. Grant: "You will readily conceive that my opinions are the result rather of practical experience than deductions drawn from scientific views. It is a startling but too notorious fact, that, though loaded with a vastly greater absolute amount of taxation, and harassed by various severe acts of tyranny and oppression, yet the country was in a state of prosperity under the Native rule, when compared with that into which it has fallen under the avowedly mild sway of British administration. Though, in stating the subject, I have used the expression 'a vastly greater absolute amount of taxation,' yet I would beg to be understood as being fully aware, those terms must be treated in a qualified sense, since it is manifest that, relatively viewed, a smaller numerical amount of taxation may, with reference to the means of payment be, in point of fact, more burdensome than a much larger one, where the resources are more adequate to the object. But in the particular case in point, it is, I believe, ability, which has diminished, and that too, to many grades below the

(Continued on page 8.)

ment has proved a failure. Is it Indians who are unfit to govern India?

SPECIAL PLEADING

The special pleading of the Governor of Madras for the universally condemned J. P. C. proposals is bound to fall flat in the public of the Southern Presidency, who are too shrewd to mistake the shadow offered for the substance of responsible Government which they have been demanding. It is idle on the part of His Excellency to plead that the safeguards are meant to be held in reserve only and may not come in to play at all. The history of British Indian administration during the past quarter of a century shows completely how far from holding such extraordinary powers in abeyance, the rulers have availed themselves of every possible occasion to use those powers. The Regulation of 1818, the various Emergency Ordinances, the special powers under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the elastic powers under the Press Acts—have all been used, time and again and on the slightest or no pretext. There is no use of His Excellency theorising about these things. The past record of the bureaucracy is too glaring to be lightly ignored or forgotten by the public.

His Excellency's praise of indirect election also will leave the public quite cold. If such a system is more conducive to the growth of democracy, why does not Lord Erskine preach his gospel to his countrymen in England and to the champions of democracy in America. As for Second Chambers, bodies such as are contemplated under the J. P. C. scheme, would be a perpetual drag on the country's progress. Lord Erskine further assures Indians that no pledges have been broken or are intended to be broken. One can only say in regard to this that His Excellency would do well to remember that it is the wearer who knows where the shoe pinches and not the manufacturer.

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review of International Situation

By
K. T. SHAH.

Gold Clause And World Exchanges

The appreciation of the dollar in terms of sterling or francs, and the cases pending before the American Supreme Court regarding the validity of the Gold Clause abrogation, have created a flutter in the exchange markets, which, however, has not materially changed the exchange situation. America still pays the same price for gold in dollars, and so the chances of any decision by the Supreme Court, radically altering the exchange position, are extremely remote. Sterling has since recovered to a point, where speculation is legitimate regarding the possibility of stabilisation at this new level. So far, however, neither Britain nor America seem to be anxious for exchange parity even at this new level.

New Deal In Britain

These symptoms of returning sanity in the nations of the West regarding matters affecting international trade and domestic economy of each country concerned, are bound to be complicated by the announcement of a rigorous policy of economic nationalism by Mr. Lloyd George, as a New Deal for the people of Britain. Mr. George has put forward a new suggestion for Britain's national recovery from the present depression, nor has he advocated that radical reconstruction which alone can bring about relief to the unemployed and the eternally disinherited of the capitalist world. His emphasis on inten-

sive tariff protection to British Industries will only add to the difficulties and impediments in the way of world recovery, and stiffen the programme of intensive nationalism now pursued everywhere. The larger units, like Russia or America, are openly following a policy of national self-sufficiency, which will add to the difficulties of the task before Britain. And if that country herself sets the pace for such a narrow, exclusive, ideal of national life and work Britain at any rate will not have all gains and no losses. She is the one country least able, among the great countries of the world, to pursue to the logical conclusion a policy of national self-sufficiency—except perhaps on an imperial basis, in which helpless countries like India run a grave risk of being exploited for the benefit of British Nationalism-cum-capitalism. Whether the workers of Britain, would consent to such a policy of imperialist exploitation, in which their share would be a little more—just a wee bit—of wages—if even that much—is to be questioned. The bribe to the workers in the shape of large undertakings of real utility being started in giving effect to this policy of a New Deal, is specious, but not proof against a really searching scrutiny. If Britain adds, by such production, to the available stocks, without improving at the same time her own or the world's purchasing power, she will only succeed in making the situation worse. British statesmen have yet to perceive the intrinsic weakness of the British economic system, in any war of national self-sufficiency, and in an age when a growing and subsiding (Continued on page 12).

Frankly Speaking

WORTHY OF RESPONSE

Babu Rajendra Prasad has issued an appeal to young men to join the batch of International Volunteers working in the earthquake stricken area of Bihar under Dr. Pierre Ceresole. This is an appeal which should meet with immediate and enthusiastic response. The work is exacting and because it is exacting it is all the more worthy of the youth of India. We heartily support Rajen Babu's appeal not only because the miseries of the stricken people of Bihar—they are apt to be forgotten in the midst of more recent but less important affairs—are still urgent and entitled to relief; but also because co-operation with the International Volunteers will be the best acknowledgement of the sympathy and service that they have come to India to render. This is why we suggest that the Indian batch should be recruited from the whole of the country and not merely from Bihar. Incidentally, it is gratifying to note that Government are also financing the work of Dr. Pierre Ceresole and his band. We congratulate Government on co-operating with the Central Relief Committee instead of being consumed with the fear that the Committee was subtly laying the foundations of a terrible political revolution.

GENERAL ELECTION

Our London correspondent reports that the British Labour Party expects and is preparing for a General Election this year. Signs are not wanting to support the Labour Party's view. Mr. Lloyd George has just launched a "New Deal" campaign and the "National" Government have also started advertising themselves and their record of achievements. The Labour Party is, therefore, well-advised in making preparations so that it may not be caught unawares. It is quite possible, as a Labour leader says, that his party may return in a majority. But victory if it comes will be more harmful than defeat if it is achieved through compromises. Mr. Lansbury rightly suggests that "if we are to win, must be on a clear-cut policy of Socialism." By the way, we wonder if the clear-cut policy will also include the Socialist approach to problems like that of India.

AUSTRIA FOR HAPSBURGS

Recent telegrams regarding the likely successor to the Austrian President and contradictions as well as explanations establish

two things, first that Austria having drifted, remains far apart from Germany and has no inclination to come nearer. Secondly, the restoration of the Hapsburgs is now only a question of time. Prince Starhemberg has now openly declared that "the return of the Hapsburgs to Austria would secure the peace of Central Europe." Germany is out of the picture now. But what of France and the Little Entente? Or, perhaps, M. Laval has already secured safeguards against what would otherwise be the next inevitable step: the union of Austria and Hungary.

UNKIND FATE

A very unkind fate seems to be playing with the destinies of the little kingdom of Abyssinia. Even before it is out of the wood in regard to its so-called quarrel with Italy, report comes of a fresh "affaire," which is likely to involve it in a "quarrel" with another neighbour, i.e., France. Though it is stated that the French troops, consisting of an officer, 18 troopers and 88 Somalis, have been massacred in French territory by "marauding" tribesmen from the Abyssinian border province, the responsibility is not unlikely to be foisted on the Abyssinian Kingdom, as it always happens when the accused and accused belong to the categories of the strong and the weak. It is not yet known how Italy proposes to treat Abyssinia for the latter's recent alleged "provocative" acts. How far the Italo-French pact for demarcating spheres of influence in the territories which once belonged to Abyssinia and which have been sliced off from her by these neighbours, will affect the situation is also not known. Probably France will show her hand in a short while, now that an excuse for fresh demands on Abyssinia has presented itself.

"RIGHTEOUS," YES, BUT—

According to an Anglo-Indian paper, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, replying, on the eve of his departure from South Africa, to a farewell address from the South African Indian Congress "pleaded for the application to Indians of the Rhodes policy of equal rights for every civilised man South of the Zambesi." And "he left behind a farewell message saying that the Indian cause in South Africa was righteous and that it must prevail." This is all very well. But Sir Maharaj Singh is Indian enough, we hope, and experienced enough to realize

that a "righteous" cause does not prevail merely by virtue of the moral quality inherent in it. Sir Maharaj Singh knows how easily it falls for lack of determined support and sanction behind its advocacy. Yes, the cause is "righteous," but Sir Fazli Husain and the Government of India must realise, in their action, that it is so.

PRESS VIEWS

Servants Or Masters?

Can anything be more preposterous than to say that the portfolio of 'law and order' has been entrusted to a popular minister? The members of the Joint Committee have, however, a logic and a mentality of their own. They, therefore, recommend that the Instrument of Instructions of the Governors should specifically require them to give directions that no records relating to intelligence about terrorism should be disclosed to any one other than such persons within the provincial police force as the inspector-general may direct, or such other public officers outside that force as the Governor may direct. It is further recommended that the Constitution Act should contain provisions giving legal sanction for directions to this effect in the Instrument of Instructions. Who can say that the 'Services' are services and not masters?—Indian Nation.

Self-Government Indeed!

The proposals of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as a whole are, in essence, entirely repugnant to any idea of even a limited form of responsible government for India. The principle of reciprocity has been enunciated, to begin with, but while this principle itself is the greatest camouflage in the conditions obtaining in the two countries relatively to each other, even this has been diluted and adulterated by enunciations of other principles still more outrageous. For example, instead of leaving the matter entirely to reciprocity specific provisions relating to almost every subject and aspect of trade and industry—imports, exports, registration and domicile of companies, domicile of traders, shipping, bounties, subsidies, etc., have been recommended, which reduce even the principle of reciprocity to the farcical.—"Searchlight."

Rejected

The Liberal Federation has "rejected" the J. P. C. Report not only in the sense that it has "strongly criticised" it but in that it does not want any legislation based on the report. R. P. Paranjpye's amendment definitely said that it was preferable to continue under the existing constitution for some time more



You in India may believe it or not but "one of the principal legislative measures" before the House of Commons of Great Britain is "Government's Housing Bill, whose provisions are far-reaching and comprehensive."

Result of the first adjournment motion in the Assembly. The Chair Has it. (Loud applause from benches on the right.)

The Special Correspondent of the local Anglo-Indian Daily asserts that since "it soon became obvious that the Congressmen would not have a ghost of a chance in the lobbies," Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and "his party officials refrained from calling for closure...."

The Associated Press on the other hand says: "Many members of the Opposition benches moved closure. The Chairman asked the Law Member to speak."

Now, one of the two has taken liberties with truth. Which one? By the way, the passage relating to closure and quoted above has been removed from the A.P.I. report published in our Anglo-Indian contemporary.

The Congress Party in the Assembly had to retire discomfited from its first brush with the stable element and the Government forces on the floor of the Assembly yesterday.

"Evening News." The paper had better be more careful if not truthful, in its phraseology otherwise the 'stable element' might 'kick'.

"REPRESSIVE" LAWS

Objects of Mr. S. Satyamurti's Repeal Bill.

—Anglo-India. From their point of view Mr. Satyamurti's Repeal Bill is certainly "repressive."

During the oath taking ceremony, Sir N. N. Sircar, we learn, began to mount the stairs leading to the chair instead of proceeding to the Secretary's table, and Sir James Grigg forgot to sign the roll of membership till he was reminded of the fact. Lapses though they were, they are also symbolic.

According to an Ottawa message "The United States' intention to negotiate a trade agreement with Canada was announced by Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons."

But sorry, very sorry indeed, we mistook Mr. Bennett, the Canadian Premier for Mr. Baldwin and the House of Commons refers to Canada's House of Commons.

We humbly apologise to Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Bennett and Canada.

Somehow or the other we also feel like apologising to Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Willington, Sir Joseph Bore, Sir B. N. Mitra, Mr. Mody etc., etc.

DJIBOUTI, Jan. 21.

A French administrative officer, 18 troopers and 88 Somalis were massacred in French territory by marauding tribesmen from the Abyssinian border province.—Reuter.

The blame, of course, lies with Abyssinia and if it doesn't it has got to. The Laval-Mussolini Pact has not been concluded for nothing.

"RICE BAG KILLS HINDU"

Muslim Priest Dies Of Burns.

—Bori Bunder Minor. Who dare accuse Anglo-Indian journalism of not keeping the inter-communal balance even?

There was a rattle of keys in the cell lock. A warder entered. "Convict 49," he said, "you can come out. Your wife is here to see you."

"Which one?" asked the puzzled man.

"I said your wife," snapped the warder.

"Yes, I know," replied the convict; "but I'm here for bigamy."

than to countenance the constitution foreshadowed in the J. P. C. report. There is no doubt if things were pressed to a vote the amendment would have been carried both in the Subjects Committee and in the Federation by a clear majority. But there were some dissenters and to placate them the language of the resolution was changed. Much as we wish the original wording of the Paranjpye amendment were adopted in the most unambiguous wording possible, we suppose the resolution passed is in substance the same thing.—"People."

No Expansion Of Armaments

Hirota Re-Affirms Japan's Peace Aims

Looks Forward To Another Pact Which Would Be True To Spirit Of Disarmament

TOKIO, Jan. 22. Japan's desire for a new Naval Treaty, embodying sweeping reductions in the armaments and an appeal for a cordial collaboration with China, were the keynotes of an important speech made by Mr. Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, in the Diet today.

Mr. Hirota welcomed the impending visit of the Emperor of Manchukuo to the Emperor of Japan in Tokyo in spring.

Turning to the question of naval armaments, he said the fundamental policy of the Japanese Government in their negotiations with Great Britain and the United States was "to carry out in full a sweeping reduction in the armaments and to effect the total abolition, or a drastic limitation of the offensive armaments so as to free each Power from the menace of other Powers, and in fact to make it impossible for any Power to menace another."

Japan's denunciation of the Washington Treaty, said Mr. Hirota, must not be taken to mean that she intended to launch out on any expansion of her armaments. On the contrary, he said, she looked forward to the conclusion of another pact to supersede the Washington Treaty based on a new formula, which should be truly consonant with the spirit of disarmament.



Mr. K. HIROTA

Continuing Mr. Hirota said it was unimaginable that there should be any cause of conflict between Japan and the United States, separated as they were by a vast expanse of the Pacific.

"As for our former ally, Great Britain," he said, "while it is certain that in order to safeguard our overseas trade, we have yet to discuss various matters with that country, I cannot think of any part of the globe where the adjustment of interests between us might be considered in any way was unattainable."

"It is needless to say that good understanding between Japan and Great Britain constitutes a really important contribution to the peace of the world."

Turning to Japan's relations in eastern Asia, Mr. Hirota said his Government were planning to accelerate the peaceful development of their relations with the Soviet Russia by the settlement of the outstanding

questions. For this aim he called for the co-operation of Russia.

Growing Trend

He, therefore, hoped China would be awakened to the realisation of the whole situation of eastern Asia, and undertake to meet the genuine aspirations of Japan, He was glad to acknowledge the growing trend among the Chinese people to appreciate the true motive of Japan.

He said: "While we shall do everything to encourage that tendency, I hope China will collaborate with us further in that direction."

Tariff Restrictions.

Mr. Hirota deplored the prevalence of the tariff and exchange restrictions throughout the world, which were not only injuring Japan but retarding the world recovery. He said Japanese Government were trying to come to a fair agreement with each of the countries concerned.

Japan had not resorted to any unfair devices for the expansion of her trade on the world markets, which was only the fruit of Japan's indefatigable labours for many years. Negotiations with Holland, at Batavia had not reached any concrete conclusion, but they had laid a solid foundation for the negotiations to follow.

In conclusion, he stressed the need for extreme caution, as well as a strong determination if Japan was to realise the consummation of her policy. Her withdrawal from the League had placed her in a position of greater responsibility, but the road she was to tread had long been chosen.—Reuter.

SIMPLE ACT OF BANDITRY

Paris Journal's Comment On Abyssinian Massacre

PARIS, Jan. 22. The Abyssinian massacre occurred near the scene of the recent Italo-Ethiopian encounter. The Minister for Colonies will shortly issue a communiqué fully describing the incident. Meanwhile official circles decline to comment but the 'Echo de Paris' describes it as a simple act of banditry.—Reuter.

TRIBESMEN HAD DONE IT BEFORE

Colonial Office Communique On Somaliland Massacre

PARIS, Jan. 22. The Colonial office communique on the massacre on the French Somaliland Abyssinian frontier says it occurred in the region of Dikil near Lake Abbe. The French officer, Bernard, who was on a tour of inspection, 16 native levies and 88 Issas (Somali tribesmen) were killed by the Assalmaras tribesmen. Considerable police forces have been despatched to the spot.

It is recalled that the Assalmaras armed with old rifles attacked and killed a camp of Issas in 1932 but were routed leaving 60 dead.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIAN GOVT. NOT TO BLAME

PARIS, Jan. 22. The Somali incident is officially regarded as a battle between the two tribes of whom Issas live on the French side of the frontier, the Assalmaras on the Abyssinian who are constantly fighting each other. High authority suggests Bernard rather impudently went to the scene of hostilities to see what was happening. Government does not intend to take diplomatic action as it recognises that the Abyssinian Government cannot be held responsible for sporadic outlaws on the confines of the kingdom.—Reuter's Special.

LADDER ADMITTED AS EVIDENCE

(Special Cable.) FLEMINGTON, Jan. 22. After a vigorous fight by the defence, the Court trying Hauptmann on a charge of kidnapping Col. Lindbergh's baby, admitted as evidence the ladder which he is alleged to have used to take the infant from the nursery. The defence had objected that the ladder had not been connected with the accused but the prosecution contended that it could trace the custody of the ladder from the time of the crime to the present.

"VALVERDA" WILL BE TOWED TO AZORES

Third Engineer Killed; But Rest Are Safe

NEW YORK, Jan. 22. "Frobisher" has reached "Valverde" and is expected to tow the disabled vessel to Azores. The French steamer "Petit Eterre" has been standing by pending the arrival of "Frobisher" but the fire on the "Valverde" was controlled and there was no immediate danger. Third engineer Glaswegian named Taylor succumbed to his injuries; the rest of the crew are safe.—Reuter.

ALLEGED BAN ON SPINNING WHEEL

Congress Inquiry Ordered

(From A Correspondent.) RAIPUR, Jan. 22. President, Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, has received to-day a report from Mr. Jethalalbal of Anantpur in Saur District, that the junior sub-inspector of police is alleged to have announced by beat of drum that nobody should spin and those who do will have their Charkhas broken and action taken. Mr. Jethalalbal has been carrying on khadi production work for several years uninterrupted even during the Civil Disobedience period. He has made a number of villages self-supporting, relieved unemployment and helped villagers.

Pandit Shukla has deputed the Provincial Congress Secretary to proceed there immediately for the inquiry and to report. Mr. Keshao Ramchandra Khandekar is also requested to join the inquiry.

DEMAND FOR DOLLARS ON CONTINENT

Develop From Nervousness About Gold Clause

(Special Cable.) LONDON, Jan. 21. London mystification with regard to the very keen demand for dollars on continental account has elicited the following message from Paris:—

The demand for dollars developed from early nervousness about the decision on the gold clause which was expected to-day. Also some circles are assuming the issue of five billion francs treasury bonds will lead to inflation.

The market is impressed by the weakness of Belgian and Swiss francs, while short term loans at 3 per cent indicate the development of a bull campaign in sterling against francs.

Swiss centres had offered gold against French francs, but later cancelled all gold sales. The market opines that both the sterling and dollar are rising on the inherent weakness of gold currencies.

U.S. ABANDONS INFLATIONARY PROPOSALS

Treasury's Borrowing Capacity Increased

WASHINGTON, January 22. The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives unanimously approved that the Treasury have outstanding at any moment 25,000 million dollars long-term bonds and 20,000 million dollars securities of shorter maturities, thus increasing the treasury's borrowing capacity by 9,000 million dollars.

The Administration's request for the expansion of borrowing power through the orthodox methods with the object of meeting the current needs exceeding the ordinary revenue is interpreted as a further affirmation that all direct inflationary proposals are definitely abandoned.—Reuter's Special.

SAAR REFUGEES IN FRANCE

PARIS, January 22. Two-thousand-five-hundred refugees have entered France from the Saar since the evacuation of the district was announced, according to M. Herriot; most of them have been sent to South France.—Reuter's Special.

PILOT SAFE BUT 2 LIVES LOST

Air Mail Disaster Sequel

MADRAS, Jan. 22. In connection with the recent air mail crash near Markapur, Kurnool District, Government have received telegraphic information from the District Magistrate of Kurnool stating that the pilot is safe, but two lives have been lost. The Sub-divisional Officer and the District Superintendent of Police are investigating into the matter.

The local Government have communicated the information to the Director of Civil Aviation. The aviation pilot who interviewed yesterday said that there were no passengers in the plane. The crash took place at Venkatadri about 50 miles from Markapur which is the nearest railway station.—A. P.

MAULANA ABDUL SHAKOOR JAILED

MAULANA ABDUL SHAKOOR, the disciple of Maulana Moinuddin, President of the Jamiat-ul-ulema, has been convicted under sections 108 and 157 C.P.C. and sentenced to two months simple imprisonment in Class B and Rs. 50 fine in default one month. He was arrested last August for a speech intended to create communal hatred.—A.P.

BRADMAN NOT YET FIT

(Special Cable.) PERTH, Jan. 22. Don Bradman has arrived here. He said he was not yet perfectly fit, and would not resume playing till the next season. He said it was best for the game and all concerned that past incidents were forgotten.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Duke of Norfolk, Lady Alice Scott and Mr. Justice G. Mrs. and Miss Ferris arrived at Government House on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne gave a Dance at Government House on Tuesday.

Govt. Defeat In Assembly

Continued from page 1.)

of the Labour Commission. As for hours it proposes to reduce work above ground from a 60-hour week to one of 54-hour, and from 12 hours daily to 10 hours daily. A spread over 11 hours for workers above ground has been provided in order to permit the grant of adequate rest at intervals. For workers below ground hours are reduced from 12 hours daily to 9 hours daily.

NATURALISATION ACT.

Sir Henry Craik introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Naturalisation Act. It relates to the national status of married women. It provides that a married woman whose husband acquires British Indian nationality during marriage shall only acquire such nationality if she makes a declaration of her desire to do so. It also protects such a woman from loss of her British Indian nationality as a consequence of loss of such nationality by her husband unless by reason of acquisition of a new nationality by her husband, she also acquired that nationality.

CONGRESS DEALS FIRST BLOW

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22. The first division in the Legislative Assembly to-day over Mr. N. C. Bardoloi's adjournment motion to censure Government for not allowing Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose to attend the meetings of the Assembly, resulted in a defeat to Government by 58 votes to 54, the Independents led by Mr. Jinnah remaining neutral.

The announcement of the result of the division was received by Congress Members of the Assembly with loud applause and shouts of "Gandhi-ki-Jai."

Sir N. N. Sircar, the Leader of the House said, that no privilege of the House had been infringed.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition maintained that though no privilege of the House had been infringed, an individual member had been denied the right of membership of the Assembly.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

The Assembly re-assembled at 4 p.m. to discuss the adjournment motion.

The Chairman pointed out that if the chair was to be convinced that a full debate had taken place, then various sections of the House must arrange speakers.

Mr. Bardoloi moved the adjournment. He said Mr. Sarat Bose had been allowed by the Government to be only elected and gazetted and had been summoned by the Governor-General and the right conferred under an Act of Parliament could not be taken away by an Indian Act. Detenuees have been allowed to live outside their own provinces, nothing would have happened if the Government had allowed Mr. Bose to attend the Assembly.

Mr. Akilchunder Dutt said that Government had at every stage admitted Mr. Bose's right to be a Member of the Assembly and he had been invited to attend the House. (Mr. Sri Prakash: His name was called out by the Secretary) (Cheers).

CHARGE AGAINST GOVT.

Mr. Dutt charged the Government with breach of faith. (Hear hear) so far as Mr. Bose was concerned, and his constituency which was the most important in Calcutta, was the first city of India. This was an infringement of the pecuniary rights and the inherent rights of Mr. Bose and it deprived the Nationalist Party of a member and the House of the assistance of one whom any legislature would be proud to have (cheers).

NO SPEAKERS ON GOVT. SIDE

Mr. Satyamurthi exclaimed "there are no speakers on the Government side."

Thereupon the Law Member rose to explain the Government case.

LAW MEMBER ON PRIVILEGE

Sir N. N. Sircar said that the question of privileges had been raised. According to May's Parliamentary practices, it has been laid down over and over again that no subordinate legislature created by the Imperial Statute enjoyed powers and privileges beyond those given by the statute.

Sir Cowasji: Then does it mean we have no privileges above those of ordinary citizens?

Sir N. N. Sircar: The Act has conferred the right of freedom of speech to members, and as a result the Muddiman Committee of enquiry, an amendment to the Statute was passed giving the members immunity from arrest in certain circumstances. That amendment showed that any privileges to be acquired must be sanctioned by a statute and the British Parliament's privileges based on custom did not accrue to a subordinate legislature. The legislatures of Tasmania and

Ceylon had raised the question and found a similar position.

ONLY LEGAL REMEDY

The Law Member maintained that even in England, persons detained under a law similar to the regulation had no privilege of the kind claimed for Mr. Bose. (Mr. Bardoloi: But can any detenu stand for election in England?) As for the Governor-General's summons if Mr. Bose thought that his personal rights had been infringed, then it was open to him to move the courts as the Assembly was not a forum to protect a member, who though immune from arrest under the Act of 1925, was yet arrested.

In this case, the court should be moved again. What was the legal force of the Governor-General's summons which though called a "summons" was no more than an invitation to attend the session? If the summons was disobeyed, the Governor-General could not force a member to attend.

(Mr. Iswar Saran: He would be arrested.)

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITIES

Sir N. N. Sircar continued, but there is no power to compel him to attend the Assembly. He asked was it suggested that if a member summoned from Madras committed murder in a train. (Voices: Why not Bengal?)

Law Member: "Alright, if a member from Bengal committed murder in the train, would an officer who came to arrest him be warned off because the Governor-General had summoned a member to attend the House? That showed the absurdity of the argument that there had been a conflict between the Governor-General and Government authority."

BHULABHAI'S REPLY TO GOVT.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition, said that the Leader of the House had shown by his own quotation that privileges could arise by custom and precedent. He emphasised the word "precedent," even though Government had failed to respond to the vote of the House on the last occasion. A "precedent" was definitely established that in the opinion of the House members should not be detained. "Privilege" was a term to be used in two senses,—firstly the privilege of the House as a supreme court at whose bar those who committed a breach, could be called. It was a pity, it was this privilege that was made much of. But there was a distinction between a privilege of the House and the privileges of individual members.

IMPLICIT AND INHERENT

The privilege of the House might not be respected by the Government of the type of today, but the privileges of an individual member was implicit and inherent in the very position to which he had been elected under the Act of Parliament. The facts of the case were not disputed by the Law Member.

Parliament when prescribing disqualification was not unaware of the existence of these lawless laws and did not omit the inclusion of this disqualification by inadvertence.

PRECEDENT IS THERE

But, even if it did, the fact remained that he was not disqualified. Then if a person so qualified is elected, then another reason was brought in preventing his exercising his privileges as a member. He did not base his claim on the strength of privileges enjoyed in the House of Commons, but that so long as the State does not deny the inherent right, it must be conceded.

In any case a precedent had been created and he asked every member of the House to support the motion, so that the privileges might grow. (Cheers).

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai maintained that an act of the Executive in preventing Mr. Bose's attendance was a sign of courage but of growing diffidence to let persons duly elected from giving assistance which the House was entitled to have. (Applause).

OFFICIAL ARGUMENTS

He concluded: "May I point out that even in the case of a convicted person, prison doors open, if the convict needed the help of the course of Justice. (Cheers). Here is a person not convicted, and the privileges of this House are not less than that of an ordinary court, but greater, and higher, and yet the executive refuses to let one of its members attend its sitting." (Applause).

JINNAH ON ISSUE

Mr. Jinnah, Leader of the Independents, said that the word "privilege" was not defined so far as this House was concerned. But the issue was simple. Here was a member who though arrested in February 1932, has been kept under detention for three years, and when challenged to put him to trial or release him, the Government took neither step. Mr. Bose was a qualified member of the House and capable of exercising his rights

as a member of the House. What was the use of quoting parliamentary precedents, when this House was not a sovereign House. How did Government justify the detention of Mr. Bose for one single day. Even if there was no question of privilege, was not the Assembly entitled to censure the Government for detaining without trial any person, in this case a member of the House.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that if the Government were convinced of the necessity of detaining Mr. Bose further in the interests of Law and Order, they should at least place the evidence before three members of the House who were eminent lawyers. Otherwise Mr. Bose must be released.

HOME MEMBER'S APOLOGIA

Sir Henry Craik emphasised the Law Member's point, that there was no question of privilege involved, and therefore contended that no infringement of the privilege of the House arose. Congress speakers had been stumbling in a hopeless morass of illogicalities. As for application of the Regulation against Mr. Bose, the Home Member regretted that this was not an occasion to justify it. There were motions for repealing it, that would be the proper time.

WHAT ABOUT HIS DEPOSIT?

Sir Cowasji interrupted and asked: "How could you return the 500 rupees deposited by Mr. Bose unless he comes and takes the oath."

CRAIK'S GENEROSITY

Sir Henry replied that there was a rule, whereby the Governor-General could direct the return of the deposit and he (Sir Henry) was agreeable to recommend this step to the Governor-General-in-Council. The opposition might carry the motion, but every impartial observer would admit that the victory was unquestionably Government's.

The House divided and the censure motion was carried by 52 against 54. Mr. Jinnah and his followers numbering 10 remained neutral.

The House adjourned till Thursday, when the Presidential election takes place.—A.P.

DIVISION LIST

Congress Victory In Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent.) NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The following 58 voted for the adjournment motion on the detention of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose:

Mr. Satyamurthi, Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. K. Nagaswararao Prof. N. G. Ranga, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Mr. Avanashilingam Chetty, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, Dr. Rajan, Mr. Kumaraswamiraja, Mr. Samuel Aaron, Syed Murtaza, Mr. Venkatasachala Chetty, Mr. Navalrai, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. K. M. Jeeha, N. V. Gadgil, Mr. S. K. Hosamani, Sethi Mathuradas Vassanji, Sir G. H. Hidayatullah, Dr. Banarjee, Mr. L. K. Maitra, Mr. S. K. Som, Mr. A. C. Dutt, Mr. Fazlul Huq, Mr. Lahiri Choudhury, Mr. B. B. Bajoria, Dr. Bhagwandas, Mr. Raghbiran Narain Singh, Mr. Sri Krishna Dutt Pallav Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Mr. Sri Prakash, Munshi Iswarasaran, Babu Mohanlal Saxena, Mr. Jogendra Singh, Moulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Lala Shamalji, Mr. Fakirchand, Shai Farmanand, Dr. Gauba, Sardar Mangal Singh, Sardar Sant Singh, Babu Satyanarain Sinha, Mr. B. B. Varma, Mr. N. Das, Pt. Nilkanth Das, Babu A. N. Sinha, Babu S. K. Sinha, Babu Dipnarain Singh, Mr. Ramnarain Sinha, Seth Govinddas, Mr. Ghansham Singh Gupta, Mr. Sheodas Daga, Mr. N. C. Bardoloi, Mr. B. K. Das, Mr. Thein Maung, Mr. Asaf Ali and Dr. Khanshab.

GOVT. SUPPORTERS

The following 54 voted against: Mr. James, Sir Vasudeva Raja, Mr. Hossack, Sir Leslie Hudson, Mr. Ghuznavi, Mr. Anwarul Azim, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Mulla, Mr. Ramsay Scott, Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, Mr. Abdulla, Sir Mehr Shah, Khan Sahib Fazal Haq, Mr. Ghiasuddin, Mr. Siddiq Ali Khan, Mr. Hocken Hull, Mr. Bhagchand Soni, Sir Joseph Bhoré, Sir Frank Noyce, Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir James Grigg, Sir Henry Craik, Sir Lancelot Graham, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. P. R. Rau, Mr. Clow, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Raisman, Mr. Dow, Mr. Govindar Nair, Mr. Venkatarama Iyer, Mr. Montath, Mr. Kirpalani, Mr. Chatterji, Mr. Mukherji, Mr. Owen, Mr. Muzaffar Khan, Mr. P. P. Singh, Mr. Drake, Mr. Scott, Mr. Swinthinbank, Sir Jowhar Singh, Sir S. C. Mukherji, Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, Mr. Sarma, Mr. Dalal, Mr. Desouza, Rao Bahadur Lalchand, Captain Sher Mohammad Major Nawaz Khan. (Continued in column 2.)

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN MINE

PATNA, Jan. 22. The report of a disastrous accident involving eleven miners working in Loyabad Colliery at night, has just been received here.

It appears that they were engaged at a section where a large quantity of water was suddenly released from water logged areas in old working which were previously undetected.

The bodies are not recovered.—United Press.

STOP PRESS.

ANDREWS' BROADCAST ON J. P. C. REPORT.

LONDON, January 22. The necessity of Britain getting rid of "our hateful superiority complex" so as to meet the psychology of India rather than to impose on India what we in England think good for her, is stressed by Mr. Andrews in the broadcasting at 22:00 hours on the Indian series.

He said he is painfully aware that playing the part of Cassandra when people are hoping for the best is not an enjoyable occupation; yet he is returning direct from India where he has seen day after day hostile reception of the Report.

"I unable to share, either the breezy optimism of Sir Samuel Hoare or the more cautious expectancy of Sir John Thompson.—Reuter.

Parsi Panchayat Election

MR. J. C. DARUVALA'S CANDIDATURE

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle," Sir.—The Parsi Panchayat and its affairs have been more in the eyes of the Parsi public recently than ever before. The advent of the Reform Party a couple of years ago has aroused the community from inaction, and, mainly as a result of its activities, the old constitution of the Parsi Panchayat is now before the High Court for amendment.

The Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat are elected by a body called the Anjuman Committee, and vacancies have recently arisen in this Committee. The Reform Party, with an extensive and influential membership from the progressive section of the community, have decided to put up the candidature of Mr. J. C. Daruvala, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, formerly a Professor at Wilson, Deccan and Gujarat Colleges, for a vacancy from Register "C" (Graduate Constituency). It is expected that Mr. Daruvala's candidature will be very strongly supported, especially as he has been taking a very active part in the introduction of the present pending amendments to the Constitution of the Parsi Panchayat, which amendments have been agreed upon by all parties, and are expected to prove very beneficial to the community.

It is very encouraging to note that Parsis are taking an ever-increasing interest in the affairs of the community, that the former hold of the orthodox party is disappearing, and that persons of liberal and sound views are prepared to stand for election on behalf of the Reform Party and are elected from the "C" Register which is a Graduate constituency and in which 8 out of 9 sitting members belong to the Reform Party—Yours, etc.

A PARSİ.

Harijans And Corporation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle," Sir.—The total population of Bombay city is 1,61,383 out of which the Harijans are 1,94,977. The Bombay Corporation is composed of 112 members, out of whom the citizens elect 86, the various interests elect 8 and Government nominate 18. Government was pleased to reserve one seat for the Harijans in the Bombay Corporation in 1923 and to supplement it by another in 1926. They, however, reduced the two seats to one in 1929. The Harijans strongly protested against this action of Government as it was unfair and unjust. Now they should agitate on all sides for securing more seats in the Corporation. The Harijans form one-tenth part of the citizens and as such should have a proportionate representation in the Corporation. But as they cannot hope to elect 10 representatives of their own successfully they should meet on one platform to demand reservation of more than one seat. The Harijan employees of the Corporation form a major portion among the Corporation's employees. But none of them, I am sure, had ever before attained to a high status in the Corporation's service. Though some Harijan families are the hereditary employees of the Corporation, no member of any one of them has been known to be one of the occupants of the Corporation's higher posts of services. This has been so not because the Harijan servants of the Corporation lack essential qualities but because the Corporation lacked the sincere representatives of the citizens, primarily of the Harijans, who could develop the dormant qualities among the Harijans by way of safeguarding their well-being in every sphere—economic, educational and social. To achieve this, the Harijan citizens of Bombay should have at least 4 representatives to be nominated by Government from amongst their social workers and leaders. However, the Harijans should warn Government not to impose mere dummies on them as before. Will the sympathisers, social workers, leaders and associations of the Harijans of Bombay join their hands and band together to put up this demand before the big guns in the Secretariat before the end of January?—Yours, etc.

K. M. RATHOD.

Mustafa Market,
1st Agari Lane,
Bombay 3.

Anjuman-e-Islam High School

To The Editor of "The Chronicle," Sir.—The other day I read, in

an Urdu daily of Bombay, some highly disconcerting news about the Anjuman-e-Islam High School. Yesterday I learnt that out of the six trustees four have already resigned. The reason for their resignation, if true, must be the insecure finances of the Anjuman's School. Had I been in their place, I would have fought against the trials through which the School is at present passing, and would have tried my best to stabilize the finances of an institution with which the honour of the Bombay Muslims is so much associated. It is a pity that the Anjuman which was at one time the mouth-piece of the Bombay Muslims and which did much spade work in the past in the way of creating public opinion amongst the local Muslims, has ceased to be an active body.

But the disappearance of the Anjuman is not so lamentable as the disappearance of the Anjuman-e-Islam High School would be. It will be nothing short of a catastrophe. I, therefore, appeal to all the Trustees and the Muslim merchants of Bombay, some of whom are millionaires and multi-millionaires, to come to the rescue of this institution which was brought into being by the Justice Badruddin Tayebji of hallowed memory and others. The saving of this School at this juncture is essential as it has the potentiality of furnishing students for the Ismail College at Jozeshwari.

It is fortunate indeed that H. H. the Aga Khan is amidst us. Let the Bombay citizens form a deputation and wait on His Highness with a view to acquaint him with the real situation. I am informed that His Highness has not been paying his annual donations for the last several years. All these points can be settled at a personal interview with him. It is certain that His Highness who has the good of the Muslims at heart, is capable of doing a lot if only he has a mind to do so. We must at the same time ask the Government of Bombay to double their grant until the finances of the School are made stable.

In conclusion I make an appeal to leaders of thought like Mr. Sharif Devji Kanji, Sir Ibrahim Rahimullah, Mr. Husainbhai Abdullabhai Lajli and others to take some concerted action in the matter and earn the gratitude of the poor Muslims in addition to the divine reward which must also be in store for them. The question of the education of the Muslims is non-controversial and is one in which all the Trustees, all the parties and all the "Jamaats" can take part. I hope, the Bombay Muslims will be up and doing without losing any time. Will it be too much if you, Mr. Editor, take the trouble of writing editorially on an important matter like this?—Yours, etc.

A MUSLIM.

Bombay, Jan. 20th.

Music And University Curriculum

To The Editor of "The Chronicle," Sir.—There had been some talk, in the past, about the inclusion of music in the University course. Much water has flowed under the bridge since then, and the resolution of the All-Maharashtra Music Conference, emphatically embodying this unanimous desire of the most representative gathering of music-lovers in this part of India, has not yet been given effect to.

It is a fact, universally acknowledged by all educationists, that one of the chief aims of a University is the preservation of natural culture; and music is one of its subtlest aspects. Neither the space nor the occasion permits me to go deeper into the sociological and cultural values of music. Music is a creative force in the life of a nation, and represents at any stage of its development, the accumulated emotional wealth of its people.

To stand still and stare, when this divine art of our forefathers has stagnated, is a poor compliment to our capacity to live up to our traditions and maintain our heritage.

The Bombay University is certainly the poorer, for not taking due note of the unanimous demand of the All-Maharashtra Music Conference, to make Music a voluntary subject in the advanced courses of our University education. Will the university people open their eyes?—Yours, etc.

(Miss) SHANTA AMLADI.

"PROSPEROUS" INDIA

(Continued from page 6).

proportionate fall in the pecuniary amount of fiscal demand. To the pecuniary injurious result are also to be added the many unfavourable circumstances inseparable for a time from a foreign rule. In elucidation of the position that this country is verging to the lowest ebb of pauperism, I would adduce a fact, pregnant with considerations of the most serious importance, namely, that of late years a large portion of the public revenue has been paid by encroachment upon the capital of the country, small though that capital is in itself. I allude to the property of the peasantry, which consists of personal ornaments of the precious metals and jewels, convertible, as occasions require, to profitable purposes, and accommodations in agricultural pursuit, most frequently in the shape of pawn, till the object has been attained. I feel certain that an examination would establish that a considerable share of this and other property, even to cattle and household utensils, has been forever alienated from its proprietors to make good the public revenue. In addition to this lamentable evidence of poverty, is another of equal force, to be seen in all parts of the country, in the numerous individuals of the above class of the community wandering about for the employment of hirelings, which they are glad to obtain even for the most scanty pittance. In short, almost everything forces the conviction that we have before us a narrowing progress to utter pauperism. Though the people still and gratefully so, acknowledge the benefits they have derived from the suppression of the open violence, yet they emphatically and unanswerably refer to their increasing penury as evidencing the existence of a cankerworm, that is working their destruction. The sketch which I have given shows a distressing state of things; but, lamentable, as it may appear, I would pledge myself to establish the facts advanced, and that the representation is not overdrawn.

In 1854, The following words appeared in a letter written by Mr. John Bruce Norton to Mr. Robert Lowe of the East India Company in 1854: "It may certainly be said of almost the whole of the ryots, paying even the highest of these sums, and even of many holding to a much larger amount, that they are always in poverty and generally in debt." "The ryot of this class, of course, lives from hand to mouth. He rarely sees money. His dwelling is a hut of mud-walls and thatched roof—far ruder, smaller and more dilapidated than those of the better classes of ryots above spoken of, and still more destitute, if possible, of anything that can be called furniture. His food, and that of his family, is partly thin porridge, made of the meal of grain boiled in water, and partly boiled rice, with a little condiment; and generally the only vessels for cooking and eating from are of the coarsest earthenware, much inferior in grain to a good tile or brick in England, and unglazed. Brass vessels, though not wholly unknown among this class, are rare."

About the labourer he says: "As respects food, houses and clothing, they are in a worse condition than the class of poor ryots above spoken of. It appears from the foregoing details that the condition of the agricultural labourer in this country is very poor. In fact, almost the whole of his earnings must necessarily be consumed in a spare allowance of coarse and unvaried food, and a bare sufficiency of clothing. The wretched but he lives in hardly be valued at all. As to anything in the way of education or mental culture, he is utterly destitute of it."

Latter Half of 19th Century. Such is the testimony in the year 1854. Now let us come down to so late a time as 1869. Mr. (now Sir) George Campbell, in his paper on tenure of land in India, published by the Cobden Club, quotes from an official authority a report made so late as 1869 about the Madras Presidency, as follows: "The bulk of the people are paupers. They can just pay their cesses in a good year, and fall altogether when the season is bad. Remissions have to be made, perhaps, every third year, in most districts. There is a bad year in some one district or group of districts, every year."

Col. Baird Smith in his Report on the Famines of the N.-W. Provinces, wrote: "In India we all know very well that when the agricultural class is weak, the weakness of all other sections of the community is the inevitable consequence."

In 1864, Lord Lawrence said: "India is on the whole a very poor country, the mass of the population enjoy only a scanty subsistence."

(Continued from page 1). they had not succeeded in impressing the Secretary of State with the sanctity of treaties by including a reference in the preamble to the Act that treaties were outside the Constitution Act. They had been more successful on the question of internal sovereignty and maintenance of full autonomy.

PRINCES AND J. P. C. REPORT
The Maharaja next moved the resolution relating to the J. P. C. Report.

WILLING TO JOIN FEDERATION
The Maharaja of Patiala in a long speech moving the resolution expressed the hope that the resolution would be passed unanimously. The resolution affirmed willingness of the States to enter the Federation, but the question of whether the conditions laid down had been met could only be decided after the Bill had been carefully scrutinised. His Highness continued:

"On the first examination of the J.P.C. Report we are advised that some important questions like financial conditions precedent to the Federation, specially in regard to direct taxation and the content of federal subjects, are left vague and undefined. In certain matters the powers of the Federation have been enlarged, as for example the jurisdiction of the Federal Court. Subjects which had never been discussed with us have been included in the Federal list."

AMBIGUOUS RECOMMENDATION
DATION

Many points of further elucidation seems necessary as recommendations of the report seem ambiguous and capable of different interpretations. Besides it is essential that this supremely important document be drawn in consultation with Princes and not as a unilateral agreement with the inherent rights of states remaining undefined as they are to-day. It is difficult for the Princes to consider any scheme of political reform that was and remains one of our essential conditions to the Government of India and his Majesty's Government. We have not yet been informed what their views are on this matter nor have we been invited to enter into further negotiations."

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS
Visualising future developments the Maharaja of Patiala remarked: "Who is there who would deny that in the Federal constitution the constituent units in future will have to face liabilities and responsibilities which cannot now be estimated."

"We have the example of the U.S.A. and even of Imperial Germany that even when States' rights were rigorously and almost religiously safeguarded, the Central Government have inevitably encroached upon the powers of the constituent units." Referring to the circumstances under which some princes have agreed to consider the federal proposal. His Highness said that it was not from a desire to hinder British India in the realisation of her legitimate aspirations, but rather to help India in her constitutional progress and political development without sacrificing our sovereignty and internal autonomy.

STATES AND BRITISH INDIA
"But to-day," he continued, "responsible men in British India, men who I know bear no ill will towards the States, have not hesitated to say frankly that in the present scheme of things Indian States have become a positive hindrance rather than a help to British India."

"If that is the view of men of moderation in this country, it is a matter for Your Highnesses' consideration."

condition of the country as we find it to-day. A complete socio-economic survey of a typical agricultural area in South India within thirty miles of the city of Madras was made, last year. The inquiry was directed by three officials of the Madras Government, the Directors of Public Health, of Agriculture, and of Industries, and the report was published only a few weeks ago. The average annual income of a family of five members was found to range between Rs. 30 and Rs. 100 (a rupee is roughly 16 p.). 50 per cent. of the population being nearer the lower margin. "Chronic poverty and insufficiency of income," says the report, "form the strongest barriers to rural development, for the removal of which all-round improvement in public health, education, sanitation and industries becomes indispensable. Agricultural wages average, for a worker's entire family, Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 (37s. 6d. to 90s.) per year. For about 100 days in a year agricultural labour is absolutely idle and for six months, according to the report, "it is a hand-to-mouth existence or a life of semi-starvation."

THE POSITION TO-DAY.
Having dealt with the condition of India as it existed in 1836, 1864, 1871 and 1873, let us turn to the

serious consideration whether we should put ourselves in a position wherein practically every important body of opinion in British India considers us unwelcome partners and looks upon our entry into the Federation with suspicion. While we are willing to enter the Federation we are equally prepared to stand out of the federal scheme if British India is not anxious to have it."

PRINCES AND DEMOCRACY
The Maharaja also touched on the changing attitude of British India towards the States and the opinions of Indian politicians who favour federation in the hope that the Princes would be forced by circumstances to introduce democratic forms of Government. He added: "While the Princes of India have always been willing to do whatever is best for their people and ready to accommodate themselves and their constitutions to the spirit of the times, we must frankly say that if British India is hoping to compel us to wear on our body politic the shirt of discredited political theory they are living in a world of unreality."

He confessed that he was an optimist and after defining the conditions for entering the Federation he said emphatically:

"We are not enamoured of the federal constitution as such. We have never approached his Majesty's Government and requested them to devise a Federation in order to safeguard our future. As other parties to constitutional development of India desire the establishment of a federal constitution, for our part, will be prepared to consider it sympathetically and with every desire not to stand in the way of attainment of Dominion Status by India."

FEDERAL COURT.

The Raja of Mandi supporting the resolution referred to the fact that whereas under the White Paper authority of the Federal Court was clearly confined to matters arising out of the constitution, under the J.P.C. recommendations, the jurisdiction of the Federal Court was extended to include interpretation of Federal Laws. His Highness feared that this might entail a surrender of a substantial portion of internal sovereignty of the States, and, therefore, required careful scrutiny. His Highness also referred to the list of federal subjects mentioned in the J.P.C. report some of which were not clearly defined. Hence, it was extremely difficult to assess the precise effect and scope of these subjects.

ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS.

The Raja of Sangli affirmed that subject to the inclusion of essential conditions and provision of guarantees, the Princes had no hesitation in joining the Federation.

The Raja of Korea in an extempore speech said that if the States were to join the Federation, their minimum safeguards must be conceded. He was sorry that several important and fundamental conditions had not yet been met. The problem should be, however, approached in a spirit of mutual goodwill and accommodation. At the same time the claims of individual States should be decided so that the path of federation may be rendered smooth.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Maharaja of Bikaner said that subject to essential conditions forthcoming and certain necessary adjustments, it would be found the Rulers of bigger States would be only too glad to come into the Federation. His Highness added: "I have also no doubt in my own mind that in a short time, given such favourable conditions, the majority of other states would be equally glad to follow us." His Highness wanted a legal differentiation

between the functions of the Viceroy and the Governor-General and wanted also particulars relating to treaties of accession and instruments of instructions to the Viceroy. His Highness claimed for the Princes' Order a certain measure of statesmanship and, therefore, hoped they would refuse to be stamped into any ill-considered or hasty decision.

"ASTONISHING ALLEGATION."
Proceeding His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner associated himself with the views of Sir Austen Chamberlain that it was in the interests of the rulers, their dynasties, and their States, to join the Federation. His Highness then referred to "the astonishing allegation made in the House of Commons by the Diehard group, some of which were again repeated in certain London newspapers that bribes, threats, and intimidation had been held out by the British Government in England and India to coax, cajole, and coerce Indian princes to enter the Federation."

His Highness further observed: "They are as sorry a compliment to the ruling Princes as they are unfair, and unjust to the Viceroy, His Majesty's Government, and the Government of India. Such wild statements and charges can only result in completely exposing their authors' lameness of the cause and tactics adopted by them."

NO WARNING OR SUGGESTION.

The Maharaja also referred to the allegations made by one member of Parliament that before he reached India, certain princes had been warned that it would be unwise to invite him and his colleagues to stay with them. His Highness declared that at no time did he receive such a warning or suggestion from the Viceroy or anyone else in England or India.

UNWORTHY CHARGES.

The views of Princes are unlikely to be swayed by all the horrors of Federation that were being depicted by their attempts to make their flesh creep by various suggestions and the efforts to influence them into playing into their hands. On behalf of himself and other Princes, he gave a most emphatic contradiction to such base allegations. They represented deeply the unworthy charges levelled against the Viceroy, so universally respected, trusted, and popular among the Princes, who had done his best to be fair to all concerned and just in all his dealings.—A. P.

PATIALA'S RESOLUTION

Re-affirmation Of Declaration

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The Maharaja of Patiala moved the following resolution in the Princes Chamber to-day:—

"The Chamber of Princes re-affirms its previous declaration about the readiness of the States to accede to the All-India Federation provided the essential conditions and guarantees which have been pressed for are included in the Constitution."

The Chamber must, however, reserve its opinion on the question until the Parliamentary Bill relating to constitutional reforms and the contents of the proposed treaty of accession and of the Instrument of Instructions to the Viceroy are known and have been examined."

The Chamber also wishes to emphasise that the inauguration and success of Federation will depend entirely on good-will and co-operation of all the parties concerned, and upon the clear recognition of the sovereignty of the States and their rights under treaties and engagements."

"The Chamber further emphasises the necessity of prior settlement of pending claims of individual States."—A. P.

ALLEGATION OF COERCION DENIED

Viceroy Addresses Princes Chamber

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

In the course of his speech at the opening of the Princes Chamber to-day, the Viceroy said:—

Since the last session of this Chamber a great step forward has been made in pursuance of the policy of bringing all Indian States into direct relations with the Government of India. This move has now been completed in the case of all the remaining Bombay States as also in the case of the Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces States. There are now only a small number of States remaining in respect of which the same change had still to take place. I should be the last to deny that relationship with Provincial Governments which has entailed many practical advantages to the States concerned, for I am well aware that these States

have had good cause for gratitude to the local Governments with which they have been in contact; but constitutional developments have made the continuance of such a system impracticable and it is hoped that before long the process of establishing direct relations between the Government of India and every State in this country will be successfully concluded.

DESIRE TO JOIN CHAMBER.
"Several ruling princes from the States to which I have just referred have expressed a strong desire that their claims to membership of this Chamber should be duly recognised."

UNITY IS STRENGTH.
"At present I do not wish to prejudice whatever views your Highnesses, or those Princes who have up till now remained aloof from the activities of this Chamber, may desire to put forward. But I will say this much that I regard the effective co-operation of all Indian States, both great and small, as an object of the utmost importance to your Highnesses and to your order. It is a time worn adage that in unity lies strength and I sincerely trust that your Highnesses will give your very earnest attention to the benefit of combining together as closely as possible for the good not only of the Indian States, but for the advantage of India as a whole. I will conclude with just a few words on that predominant subject to which I have already alluded,—the future constitution of this country."

PRINCES AND FEDERATION.

"I would remind your Highnesses of two observations that I made when we last met together. Firstly, as I then remarked, it was the Princes of India who at the first R.T.C. by their expressed determination to join with British India in securing a real measure of progress for this country towards responsible Government, made federation a practical possibility. Secondly I said that no State, until its instrument of accession is signed, is finally committed to federation. Both of these remarks hold good to-day. No one can be surprised that at such a time when far reaching changes are imminent the States should ask for assurances that their vital interests will not be prejudiced so far as it is practicable to do so. The most painstaking endeavours have been made to see that the position of all States that decide on federation shall remain secure."

THE WISEST COURSE.

As I told your Highnesses at our last meeting I am personally convinced that for the Indian States the wisest course is to accept the federal scheme and I have been gratified to learn that the informal conference of Ministers recently convened at Bombay arrived at the conclusion that the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee represents from the States point of view a distinct advance on the White Paper, especially in the financial field. The Bill itself will very shortly be presented to Parliament and until you have had an opportunity to study the measure and have further more considered the draft instruments of accession and the instruments of instructions that are to be given to the Governor-General and to the Provincial Governors, it is but natural that you should desire to postpone your final decision. The choice I have said still lies open to you."

ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

All Your Highnesses are, no doubt, aware that from time to time allegations have been made in the Press and indeed a further instalment of these allegations has appeared to-day, to the effect that pressure has been brought to bear on the Princes by myself or my officers in order to coerce them into the Federation against their will. I have already on several occasions declared that their insinuations are entirely and utterly baseless. I repeat again that they have no foundation whatever and I am sure that your Highnesses will be the last to deny the truth of what I say. No body knows better than the Princes themselves that no form of coercion has been employed and it is, I think, legitimate to conclude that those who descend to entirely false allegations of this description must be hard put to it for arguments to support their case."

INTEGRITY OF STATES.

I trust that enough has been done to convince you that in the new constitution no effort will be spared to protect the integrity of the States and I sincerely hope that the Princes, while not unmindful of their own particular interests, will not stand apart from the development that must inevitably affect the greater part of this great country, but will be ready to take their share in promoting constitutional progress, on sound and satisfactory lines, and in helping the new political machinery to function effectively to the common good of British India, the Indian States and the Empire.—A. P.

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(TO BE CONTINUED).

Avert Danger Of Clash Of Races In Empire

Hon. J. B. Pandya, M.L.C., in the course of his presidential address at the 13th session of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress held in Mombasa, on 25th and 26th December last, said:—

After the last session of the Congress held in this very town for the first time in the history of Indian Settlement in East Africa the Indian community sent their representatives on the Legislative Council of Kenya in April this year through the legal machinery provided in the present Constitution, namely the communal electoral rolls.

It was however done under protest and whilst accepting the method of elections through communal electoral roll we made it quite clear that our efforts to achieve the common electoral roll which is our cherished ideal and goal in this country were to be continued.

FIGHT FOR COMMON ROLL.
I do not think it necessary for me to go into the history of our very interesting fight for common roll. We have suffered greatly and have offered large sacrifices for the sake of our ideal and although we have not been successful, from the point of view of the Indian community, I think, no sacrifice is too great to achieve this ideal.

because it is our honest and sincere belief that the only solution of many of our political difficulties and many of the evils from which this our adopted country is suffering lies in the practical application of the ideal of common roll and common citizenship carrying with it the sense of common responsibility for the progressive development and prosperity of the country, which is as much our home as that of our other fellow Colonists.

A LIVE ISSUE.

Soon after this an issue of great political importance and significance was raised by our fellow European colonists. In July last year they held an unofficial conference where they defined their goal to be the full responsible Government by the European colonists of Kenya and demanded control over the finances of the Colony as the first step towards that goal.

In order to express the Indian view point on this important question the Executive of the Congress promptly convened a special conference in Mombasa which after careful consideration of the whole situation adopted a resolution pointing out the goal set up before the country by the Imperial Government in their White Paper of 1930 in the following terms:—

"The goal of the constitutional evolution in Kenya, as elsewhere, is admittedly responsible Government by a ministry representing an electorate in which every section of the population of Kenya finds accurate and effective voice and that the establishment of a

Step-Motherly Policy Must Go

E. African Indian Congress President Warns Against Special Land Privileges For Europeans And Racism Of Whites

common roll with an equal franchise of civilisation or education character is the object to be aimed at and attained."

The Conference also asked for the appointment of a Committee to find out ways and means to introduce common roll.

MORE REPRESENTATION NEEDED

The unofficial Conference also reiterated the opinion of the Congress that the present representation of the Indian community in the Legislative Council was hopelessly inadequate and asked for increase in the number of seats allocated to them. In this we have the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee to support us and it is a pity that while in the case of Arab and African communities the representations made were accorded a favourable hearing resulting into an increase in their seats the claims of the Indian community did not command the same consideration and attention of the Imperial and local Governments.

ECONOMIC GRIEVANCES.

On the economic side the commercial community was facing a grave situation arising out of the proposals of the Government for the marketing of native produce in Kenya. The Governments of Tanganyika and Uganda had already such Ordinances on their statute books, while the Indian community in Zanzibar were facing far more serious situation as a result of the enacting of various legislations aimed at destroying the economic existence of the Indians whose settlement in that Island dates back to centuries. From this platform I desire to give expression to the wave of intense feeling of sincere sympathy which surges through the heart of the Indian community in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika for our countrymen in Zanzibar in their hour of trial and tribulation.

PUBLISH MENON REPORT.

The Government of India sent Mr. K. P. S. Menon to inquire about the difficulties in Zanzibar and later to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika to enquire into the question of marketing in these territories. It is understood Mr. Menon has made certain recommendations both in regard to Zanzibar and East Africa on which the Government of India is said to be taking action in London through the India Office. The public in East Africa is very naturally anxious to know the result of Mr. Menon's mission and I think we should urge the Government of India for the publication of his report both on issues affecting Zanzibar and the territories on the mainland.

FINANCIAL BACKGROUND

If I may say so, the main problem for Kenya has, from the beginning, been the problem of paying its own way. Until 1913 she received an annual grant-in-aid from the Imperial Government totalling nearly £3,000,000. In addition to this the Imperial Government financed the construction of Kenya and Uganda Railways, the expenditure upto March, 1913 being five and half a million pounds. Until 1921 Kenya made good its deficit from the profits of the Railway. Four years after that, that is to say in 1922-23 Government expenditure exceeded export in value. Between 1919 and 1923 the Colony had accumulated a deficit of £621,000. Drastic reduction in the expenditure followed as a result of which it was reduced from £2,140,000 in 1923 to £1,861,000 in 1924. As a result of these economies and partly due to seeming and artificial prosperity the Colony between 1923 and 1928 was able to build up a surplus of about £1,200,000. But during the years 1929 to 1933 including the deficit for 1933 of about £300,000 the total deficit amounted to £972,000 which reduced the surplus balance of the Colony at the end of December, 1933, to about £200,000. This balance is entirely fictitious as more than this amount is already advanced to agricultural and maize advances scheme which, if paid at all, is not likely to be so in the near future.

QUESTION OF DEFICITS.

Onward progress of these deficits was however checked by the determined efforts which His Excellency the Governor has made and which resulted into reducing the deficit of £171,000 in 1929 to £46,000 in 1933. Despite that it must be admitted that the financial position of the country is

such as to cause serious misgivings. The relieving feature of the situation, is, however, the almost unanimous demand from the public for the reduction in expenditure and to meet that demand the Government have appointed a small Committee with a view to achieve the reduction in the expenditure of the Government by approximately £100,000. The Government, however, have not promised to reduce the taxation by the same amount and it should be remembered that reduction in expenditure without granting similar relief in taxation would be harmful and would seriously affect the revenues of the Colony in more than one direction.

WHITE SETTLEMENT.

The Indian community is not against any legitimate interests or claims in this country, but the privileged position of the White Highlands which has received the sanction of the Imperial Government against all sense of justice or equity and which will now legally debar members of any non-White race from participating in the development of Highlands must require most careful and dispassionate consideration. It will hardly be denied that the present policy as regards the White Settlement is responsible for many of our financial troubles.

TARIFF POLICY.

With this is also involved the tariff policy of the Government which is only one-sided. The prices of the primary produce are such that the more they are exported the more loss they bring to the country. It is not possible for the people to carry on this burden much longer and hence the policy of the Government requires very close and impartial examination with a view to afford relief.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

There will come before this session the report of the Land Commission for discussion. The recommendations of this Commission have been accepted by the Imperial Government and the Indian view point was made clear by the Indian members of the Council when it was discussed there. I should like to recall in this connection the proclamation of Queen Victoria and the charter granted to British East Africa Company, guaranteeing to us all the rights and privileges as British citizens no less inferior to those enjoyed by the British people in England. There is still that guarantee in the Royal Instrument of Instructions issued for the guidance of the Governor of the Colony which says:

"The Governor shall not consent to any Bill of any of the following classes:—Any Bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any liability or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable."

RACIALISM

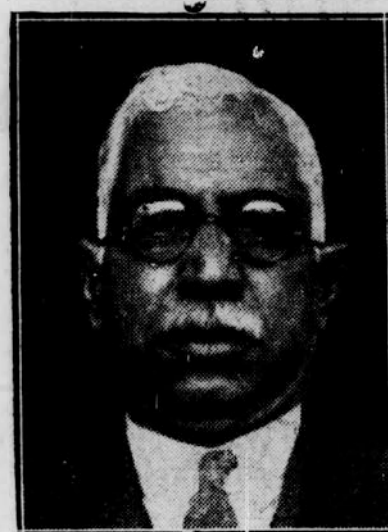
But Highlands are being reserved for Europeans only in violation of the spirit of the Instruments of Instructions. Now in the Carter Report it is sought to give an absolute legal sanction to a policy dictated by rank racialism and which not only gives preference not only to the White British subjects of His Majesty the King but also to the White subjects of other countries of Europe before the brown subjects of the King in the Empire. In fact it seeks to inflict a stigma of inferiority on the Indians on racial grounds.

STEP-MOTHERLY TREATMENT.

The Report makes a further recommendation to the effect that land in Native Reserves could be leased to Europeans and technically land in European Highlands could also be leased to Africans, but a lease in the latter case would require the sanction of the accredited representatives of the European community so that in actual practice it will generally be the lease of land to Europeans in the Reserves. It is to be noted that in this case also no provision has been made anywhere to grant such leases to Indians.

CLOSER UNION.

The most important development which the Indian community in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika will have to watch closely lies



Mr. Syed Raza Ali, the newly appointed Agent-General to the Government of India in South Africa, arrived yesterday morning by the Frontier Mail and will sail for South Africa to-day.

in the direction of the closer union of three territories. The main objections put forward against the closer union were firstly that like the rest of the world East Africa was passing through a period of economic depression and anything that might add to the overhead charges was viewed with strong disfavour, and secondly, that the present stage of economic development is such that it imposes serious obstacles to the effective co-operation and that the vast majority of all communities are still primarily and mainly interested in the affairs of their particular territories.

AVOID DANGEROUS POLICY

I would only remind the Government and our fellow-colonists the Europeans in Kenya that they would be doing a distinct disservice to the Empire if they would continue to treat the Indian community in a step-motherly fashion and by calculated racial differentiation injure the feeling of self-respect of a nation which constitutes one-fifth of the world and which forms the most important part of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

If they will look at the problem not from the narrow standpoint of temporary advantages in this small country but from the broad Imperial point of view, I have no doubt they will all realise the danger of continuing to follow a policy which can lead to only one thing—a clash of races in the Empire.

FORWARD WITH FAITH.

Whatever the others might say, our claim as settlers in this beautiful and young country cannot be disputed. Whatever efforts we are on the right path and if we do things in a proper way, we cannot but succeed in making felt our presence. We are a part and parcel of the permanent population of this country. It is our home for all practical purposes and therefore as settlers of this country and as citizens of British Commonwealth of Nations we must continue to fight for the ideal of equality with Europeans. There can be no slackening of efforts for such a noble cause and whether we are successful or not we must go forward with the faith and confidence which have inspired people believing in the righteousness of their cause in all ages and at all times.

INDIA'S TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Plea For Indigenous Banks

January 21.
A plea for the formation of a Banker Association with a view, "inter alia," to checking recklessness and unhealthy competition amongst banks and devising means whereby banks may co-operate with one another to their mutual interest was made by Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of Central Bank of India, replying to an address presented to him by the staff and members of the Calcutta Branch of the Central Bank at Gaultain Park yesterday evening.

NEW ERA IN BANKING.

Sir Sorabji added that with the opening of the Reserve Bank a new era in Indian banking would commence and he hoped that Indian Joint Stock Banks would receive adequate protection and that their rights and privileges would be duly safeguarded.

Indigenous banks, he continued, must grow and flourish in India for it was only through indigenous banks that the country's trade and industries could be expected to thrive.

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J. P. C. REPORT

Examined From The
Agriculturists'
Standpoint

BY M. M. KARBHARI, M.L.C.
I.

Being an agriculturist and not a politician, I have taken some time to study the J. P. C. Report and its implications, and though I am somewhat late in the expression of my opinions, I hope my views will be welcomed by the public and the Government as those of one who is engaged in practical agriculture and has also full experience of the working of the present council in the Bombay Presidency.

In the very second paragraph of the report, J. P. C. rightly points out that the great majority of the people of India derive their living from the soil, and provincial administration has mostly to do with such agriculturists, whose welfare especially economic it must promote. In such welfare problems, where is the need of emphasizing communal and religious distinctions with a view to provide for them as the Committee does in the very same paragraph? Has a Mohammedan agriculturist a different set of problems to solve than the Hindu agriculturist? I feel that, whatever may happen in the Central sphere, there is little of politics as such in the provincial sphere.

Different Stand-points.

I must state next that we Indians and the British Government look at the problem from different stand-points. Our whole complaint has throughout been that the British Government of India under various pretexts has not hitherto really cared for the welfare of the Indian agriculturists, either to promote their literacy and education or to improve their financial condition. In other words British Government of India has been a failure from the Indian point of view, while the J. P. C. report devotes many pages to eulogise British rule and to describe the fears that if British authority is removed the Indian masses would suffer. The recommendations based on such a view are bound to be faulty as we actually find them to be.

It is not necessary for me to show how India's poverty has increased under British rule. This fact is writ large on every page of British administration in India. From the late Dr. Dadabhai Nowroji, every Indian economist has pointed out this fact and it is now too late in the day to contend otherwise. It is for this very reason and not because there is agi-

tation, that power must now be transferred completely from British hands to Indian hands. But the J. P. C. only looks to the strength or weakness of agitation and because Indians are not yet strong enough to wrest the power from British hands, the J. P. C. proposals are disappointing. It is a pity that the Britisher by his very policy is forcing the Indians to agitate and agitate till he is compelled to yield.

The New Dictatorship.

Quite the most prominent thing in the new administration is the new dictatorship of the Governor whereby the ministers would be reduced to a shadow. The Governor is not a constitutional Governor but an unconstitutional and arbitrary Governor and can pass Governor's Acts on his own authority and without consulting the legislature and the people and can also make Rules and Regulations on his own authority. This is even going behind the present constitution under which the legislature can suggest improvements.

Then again, under the name "Special responsibilities," a division of powers between the Governor and the Ministers will come into existence and the present dyarchy will continue in a worse form. The Governor will also exercise unhindered and unchecked power in excluded areas, and it may be that he will also have the power of declaring any area as the "excluded area." If such a power is granted, then we may well conceive that "Kanara" and "Thana" the two most important forest districts of the Presidency, will be "excluded areas" to be exploited by capitalists.

The I. C. S. Supremacy.

It has been always, our complaint that the Indian Civil Servant far from being a servant that he ought to be, has been our master and the J. P. C. proposals make no change in his position. The J. P. C. still proceeds on the false and long-explored supposition that the I. C. S. Officer knows and guards the interests of the masses i.e. the cultivators better than the Indians. What reform in the interests of the masses have the I. C. S. promoted of their own accord? They remained self-contented and self-satisfied, and not a step has been taken by them to improve the lot of the masses until the Indian leaders themselves agitated about it.

It would be nothing but a mockery of self-Government, if the Indian Civilian is still allowed to get the better of the Ministers. It is not meant that the present British element should be removed altogether or their rights curtailed; but I say, that whether British or Indian, the Civil Service must obey the Ministers and carry out their policy, and should not possess the power direct or indirect of nullifying their orders and diminishing their prestige. In an

BIRTH CONTROL

Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates, etc., after 10 years' use call "F. P. Pill" the best of all Birth-Control drugs, country-made or foreign? Because they say, "It controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used." Read their opinions. 4 Months' Pills Rs. 2-4. Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D., B.L., Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

administration, efficiency is not the only test of success. An engine may be very efficient, but it may run blind and may do good to nobody, may in fact effect mischief. But it must be under the direction and control of the pilot. Similarly, the Civil Service must be under the direction and control of the Ministers and carry out their policy of public welfare.

SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE SHOT

Burman Constable Commits Suicide After Injuring Superior

RANGOON, Jan. 22.
It is reported from Shwabo that U Ba Kun, sub-inspector of police was shot by a Burman police constable while the former was on patrol duty with eight other constables. It is alleged that the assailant after shooting the sub-inspector committed suicide by shooting himself through the mouth.

The injured sub-inspector is at present in hospital with gunshot wound on the right shoulder. The cause of the crime is not known.—A.P.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO LONDON

RANGOON, Jan. 22.
The remaining members of the Indian Delegation to London, namely Messrs. M. M. Rafi, M.L.C., C. A. Soorma, and K. M. Desai (Secretary) sailed this morning for Calcutta on board S. S. "Ekma" en route to London via Bombay from where they are expected to embark on January 28.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., also sailed to-day for Calcutta en route to New Delhi.—A.P.

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Selections For To-day's Races

Douceuse And Miss Fisher For Daily Double

(By "SENEX.")

The following are the selections for the Hospital Day Meeting to be held to-day:—

1ST RACE:—		ALESIA II 2
NAHAB	 1	BALLINTOY 3
EEDA	 2	
BARKHAT	 3	
2ND RACE:—		6TH RACE:—
GERMAN	 1	DOUCEUSE 1
AMRITSAR	 2	CAVERN 2
HAVANA	 3	MYRON 3
3RD RACE:—		7TH RACE:—
MISS FISHER	 1	ARTHUR 1
MANANNA	 2	MANIPULATOR 2
MAGNITUDE	 3	SUPERLATIVE 3
4TH RACE:—		8TH RACE:—
NAZAM	 1	ADHBA II 1
RUSHDI	 2	SHOGAT AZIZ 2
EMPIRE	 3	NO LIMIT 3
5TH RACE:—		
FORECAT	 1	

DAILY DOUBLE

MISS FISHER and DOUCEUSE



Rhodopis (Munro) returns to scale after winning the Landsdowne Plate.

MAHARAJAH AND TIPSTER CALLED UP

Stewards Hold Enquiry Into Allegations Made In Recent Case

It is understood that the Maharajah of Idar and Mr. Bhikaji Nasserwanji alias Galloper, the tipster, were called before the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club on Sunday morning in connection with the allegations made in a recent police court case. The enquiry is still proceeding.

An enquiry was also held into the running of Knockdon, the winner of the Swindon Plate on January 12. The explanation offered by Jennings, the trainer of the horse, was accepted.

100 MILE CYCLE RACE

The Hon. Gen. Secretary, The Sassanian Wheelers writes:—"Owing to the roads from Thana to Chowk being under very heavy repairs at several places, the Committee of the Sassanian Wheelers have resolved to postpone the proposed 100 mile cycle race which was to be run on the 27th of this month, to a later date. We hope to run this event in the not-so-far-distant future."

Rabi Crops Blasted By Cold

(From Our Correspondent.) SAUGOR, (By Mail). A cold spell has fallen over this district resulting in complete destruction of all vegetables and doing extensive damage to the present excellent Rabi crops. The minimum temperature had fallen to 37 degrees. The North-West chilling wind still continues and the agriculturists are at their wits end.

Official enquiries into damage to crops are going on.

KID BERG AGAIN

Defeats French Champion At Albert Hall

(Special Cable). LONDON, Jan. 21. At the Royal Albert Hall to-day Kid Berg, the British Lightweight Champion, defeated Gustave Humery, the French Champion, who retired at the end of the eighth round.

TRINIDAD MAKE GREAT RECOVERY

Lose 6 Wickets For 42 And Take Score To 231 For 9

PORT OF SPAIN, Jan. 21. The following are to-day's closing scores in the three day match between the M.C.C. and Trinidad, which commenced here on January 19.

Trinidad, first innings: 231 for nine (the first 6 wickets fell for 42 runs. Leary Constantine 68). M.C.C. first innings, 228.

AERODROME FOR NAGPUR

Governor Promises To Do All He Can

NAGPUR, Jan. 21. The imperative necessity for an aerodrome at Nagpur and suitable landing grounds was stressed by a deputation of the Nagpur Flying Club, which waited on the Governor this morning at Government House. Sir Harisingh Gour, President of the Club led the deputation.

The Governor gave a sympathetic hearing and promised to do all he could in the matter.—A.P.

Ex-King Of Greece

AGRA CITY, January 21. The Special Train of the Ex-King of Greece from Madras touched Agra this morning at 5 p.m. on its way to Delhi via Mutha.—A.P.



Some of the candidates from "A" Ward: Messrs. Griffiths, C.P.G. Wade and Meyer Nissim, Sir Phiroze Sethna and Prof. S. R. Davar.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION SENSATION

(Continued from page 4.)

number 2414 and the rest are Europeans and Anglo-Indians. In this Ward the four Congress candidates were faring badly, as here also communal voting was rampant. Out of four Mr. J. C. Maitra has got good chances of finding his name amongst the eight elected people. Mr. Karnik's position was very good as most of the workers were solidly voting for him, while the Congress votes are divided.

Besides the Congress candidates, Mr. Mohamad Cussam Mitha, Messrs. Poonawala, Joshi, Ramachandra Iyer and Parelker have got good chances of being elected, if the way voting has gone hitherto is taken into consideration.

The arrangements in this Ward for voting were very bad. There were not enough clerks to issue polling papers and the voters, specially office-going people, had to wait for a long time before they could exercise their franchise.

This fact was brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner by two of the candidates, who requested him to put one or two more clerks at the table for the Hindus.

In this Ward impersonations were going on from early morning and Mr. Mohamad Cussam Mitha, who was being helped by his father, was able to catch hold of not less than 25 persons impersonating before 10 a.m. and handed them over to the Police.

About four thousand voters had gone to the polls before noon in this Ward.

POSITION TOWARDS CLOSE.

Keenest competition amongst candidates was seen at this ward, especially as the time for closing drew nearer. While workers came and voted between 12 and 1, the office-going section began to pour in from 4 p.m.

Till 1 p.m. excepting Mr. J. C. Maitra, the position of the other three Congress candidates was very shaky, while Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer was going strong. The position of Mr. Poonawala and Mr. M. Mitha is quite secure, as they are stated to be far ahead of the other candidates. Of the two Parsi candidates, Dr. Mehta is a certainty, Mr. B. G. Farelker also has got very good chances of being returned.

Complaint that impersonations continued till very late in the evening, in spite of the complaints lodged by the candidates was the view expressed by some of the candidates to the representative of this paper.

As evening drew nearer, workers began to pour in, and most of these votes were divided among Messrs. Karnik, Purushottam Triumdas and Mr. Maitra. All the three candidates may be returned, but the position of the latter two is stated to be good.

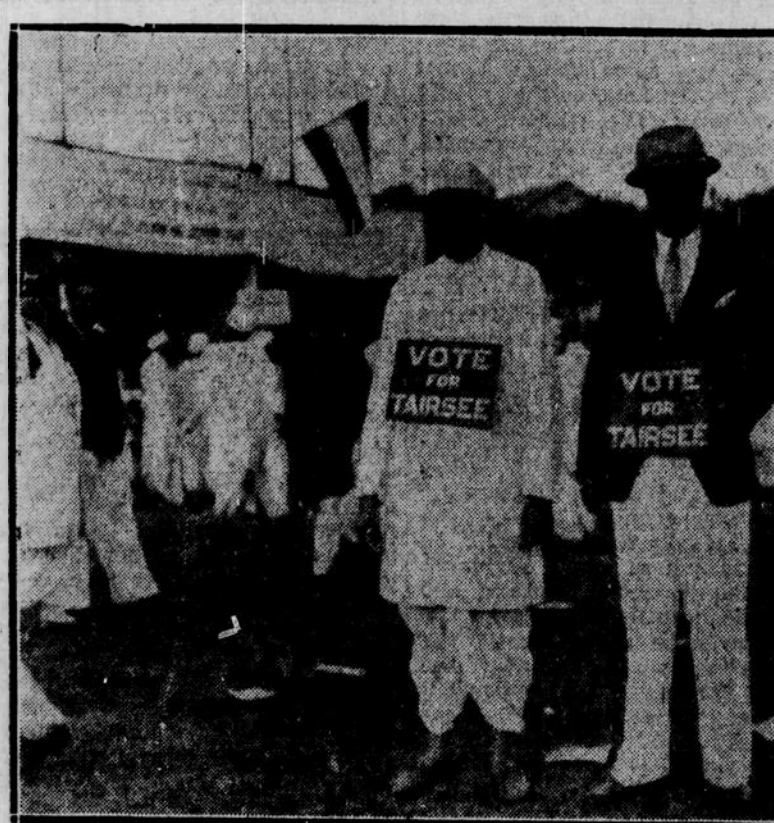
BEST BUNDOBAST IN "G" WARD

The Polling arrangements in G Ward, were the best compared with the six other Wards. The Polling Booth at Shivaji Park was the scene of excitement and bustle from the early hours of the morning and the whole of Dadar and Mahim area could be seen crowded with motor cars and lorries carrying voters to the polling booth.

Police arrangements near the booth were perfect and there was one-way traffic arrangement near the booth, which was greatly responsible for the quick transport of the voters.

There were 15 candidates contesting the eight elected seats from this ward and out of them three are Congress Candidates. The special feature of the voting in this ward was the communal turn.

Out of the 11,984 voters in this ward there are 8934 Hindus 1203



A couple of canvassers for Mr. Tairsee. Standing on the right is Mr. Tairsee's brother.



More candidates from "A" Ward: Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy and Dr. Dadiba Sahar.

Muslims, 1222 Anglo Indians and Christians, 404 Parsis and the rest Europeans and representatives of companies. By noon about 4,000 voters had exercised their franchise and the position till then showed that Mr. P. Wagh was far ahead of the others.

Of the three Congress candidates Mr. I. S. Patel fared well while the position of Mrs. Kaveriben Divecha and Mr. Taralkar were not so good. Dr. Javie, Prof. Kale, Chimanlal Manchubhai, Mahamad Umar Rasul and Dinshaw K. Daruwalla have got very good chances of being returned.

EVENING RUSH.

Though there was some slackness in voting during the afternoon, voters began to pour in the evening and as the closing hour was drawing near, the rush of voters increased to such an extent that it was difficult to cope up with the situation. In all about 9,000 voters are reported to have exercised their franchise.

As in every other Ward, impersonation took place in this ward also.

Nearing 7-10 p.m. the closing hour, school-going children who possibly enjoyed the Municipal elections, crowded round the polling booth, and were shouting.

The chances in this ward are that Mr. Wagh might top the polls. Both Mr. I. S. Patel and Mrs. Kaveriben Divecha of the Congress candidates have got fair chances of being elected. Of the rest, the position of Dr. Javie, Prof. Kale, Dr. Dinshaw Daruwalla, Mahamad Umar Rasul and Chimanlal Manchubhai could be stated to be secure.

IMPERSONATION IN POLLING BOOTH

Never before in the history of the Bombay Municipal elections impersonation was so extensively practised as was done on Tuesday. In 'A' Ward Polling Booth when

one of the candidates went to register his vote in favour of himself, he was told that his vote was already recorded! Likewise in 'D' ward votes of two ex-Judges of the Bombay High Court and a Baronet were recorded by impersonation.

The audacity of another impersonator in 'B' ward outwitted the skill and impudence of any other so far recorded. Dr. P. H. Meisner who is a well known corporator and also a candidate from 'B' ward, was told by the Polling Clerk that his vote was already recorded when he went to register it. When the doctor asked as to who had taken the voting slip in his name he was shown a "thumb impression" in the name of Dr. P. H. Meisner.

The doctor naturally was indignant that the clerk gave the voting slip to a man who did not know how to sign and had the impudence to give thumb impression in the name of a doctor who is supposed to be educated! How the Municipal Clerk gave the voting slip is a mystery. This, however, shows to what extent impersonation was practised in 'B' ward.

In 'D' ward aged Parsis were brought in arm chairs to record their votes. As a matter of fact never before in the history of Bombay the voters exercised their rights as they did on Tuesday.

BENGAL HINDUS & J. P. C. REPORT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22. An All-Bengal Hindu Conference to consider the J.P.C. Report will be held at Calcutta on February 1 and 2 next.—United Press.

A Patna message says Atulchandra Roy, a Calcutta externer, who has been here for some time, has been served with a notice to remove himself from this Province within two days under the Bihar and Orissa Public Safety Act.

Our Rajkot Letter

PILGRIMS PAY TOLL TO COLD

Heavy Loss Of Life And Damage To Crops

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES TO BE REVIVED

(From Our Correspondent.)

On the 17th the temperature was 31 deg. F. The whole of the river bed sparkled with filmy icy surface in the early morning, Friday, was a little warmer. Despite this change in weather furious cold blasts were blowing from morning to evening.

Reports of deaths due to the cold wave are pouring in from all over the province. At Khorana 14 men of whom 12 are farmers and 2 Vagharies are said to have died of cold. Three Sadhus of the famous Chitrakuta Jamat also succumbed to cold. At Wadhwan one old man and another old woman are reported to be dead.

CROPS HEAVILY DAMAGED.

The damage to the crops is equally heavy. Even on the Eastern Jhalawar when the fury of the cold wave was less terrific the damage to crops varies from 25 to 50 per cent. Pardi, Bojana and Dhrangadra crops have suffered upto 25 per cent while Dasada reports 50 per cent. Zinzuwada reports 75 per cent while northern Gujarat side has suffered almost 100 per cent.

Reports about the progress of the Jain Sangha (pilgrims to Palitana) are very unfavourable. About 25 members of this Sangha are reported to be dead for want of sufficient clothing and bedding materials. A day's halt has been fixed for Gondal.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

On the receipt of a letter from Gandhiji Mr. Bhagvanji A. Mehta convened a meeting of prominent workers on Monday last to devise ways and means for helping the Village Industries Association. A practical scheme has been evolved. Enquiries in the neighbouring villages will be conducted into the state of village industries that are dead or dying. Madhavpur has been fixed as the first in the programme.

Our Baroda Letter

URGENT NEED FOR TAX REMISSION

Praja Mandal Active Collecting Cold Havoc Figures

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Jan. 19. For the last two days weather conditions have improved to some extent and the temperature has gone about 40 degrees, but still cold winds are continuing for the whole of the day. The Government of Baroda is receiving a number of applications for relief from the agriculturists regarding damage done to crops. The local authorities have also issued instructions to collect the details from villages for estimating the damage in order to adopt relief measures.

The temperature was on Sunday 37 degrees, on Monday 30, on Tuesday 27, Wednesday 28, and on Thursday 32 in Baroda. The minimum at Jagudan farm was 35 degrees. Cotton tobacco, castor, burgies and other crops have failed. Reports from Meh-sana, Navsari and Baroda districts show that crops are thoroughly ruined, and every sort of vegetation is frost bitten.

PRAJA MANDAL ACTIVE

The Baroda Praja Mandal has issued instructions to all workers in different parts of the State to collect facts and figures after gathering which, it will, it is understood, appeal to the Government of Baroda for complete remission or suspension of lands revenue, granting of loans at small rates of interest, and the exemption of fines, etc.

SIXTH OF ITS KIND

In Baroda District distress due to the cold wave is the sixth catastrophe since the heavy floods of 1927, and hence it is hoped that the Government will grant prompt and adequate relief to the peasants.

A meeting was held under the presidency of Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee when instructions to local workers were issued for collecting all details and informing Government officials and the Praja Mandal Headquarters and for holding public meetings to urge upon the Government the need for relief.

Gujarati Literature Society's Anniversary

The Baroda College Gujarati Literature Society celebrated its anniversary in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering which included amongst others Prof. K. T. Shah, Principals Karmarkar, Mahajani, and Burrow, Dr. Mehta, Prof. Trivedi and others. An entertaining programme of dialogues, vocal music, garbas, etc., was carried out by the boys and girl students of the College.

In presenting the report for the year Mr. Jayantikumar Shastri, Secretary of the Society, reviewed the programme of lectures, folklores, discussions, etc., when persons like Pandit Onkar-nath, Mr. Ramnarayan Pathak,

IMMEDIATE SUC-COUR NEEDED

Relief Committee's Appeal For Ceylon's Malaria-Stricken

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.) Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, President, Ceylon Malaria Relief Committee, Calcutta, has issued the following appeal to his countrymen:—

On behalf of the stricken and distracted millions of Ceylon who are suffering from epidemic and malignant Malaria, and famine and consequent disaster, we beg to appeal to the generous public all over the country for immediate succour and relief without which the terrible sufferings of the people will go on increasing more and more.

RELIEF COMMITTEE FORMED.

At a largely attended public meeting in Calcutta presided over by its ex-Mayor Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, a representative committee was appointed for the purpose of collecting funds and taking other needful measures for relief. The newspaper reports have very inadequately portrayed the picture of suffering among people who are not only our close neighbours, but are bound to us for ages by unbreakable ethnic, historical and cultural ties and traditions. It will be remembered that when India was in the throes of the terrible calamity of earthquake in recent times, Ceylon generously came forward to our relief and with her help unstinted. It behoves us, in all grades of society, and all sections, and religions, of the community, to come to their aid as freely in their dire day of suffering, woe, and tribulation as it deserves.

The smallest of contributions will be thankfully received, acknowledged and duly utilized if transmitted to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Devapriya Valsinha, 4-A, College Square, Calcutta. Gifts in kind in the shape of medicines, medical requisites, and comforts, as well as clothing, will be gratefully accepted.—United Press.

Our Bhavnagar Letter

NEW INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

Railway Facilities For New Planning

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail.) Mr. Soparkar of Ahmedabad whose services were taken as a loan from the Government has submitted a scheme for the extension of the town. Accordingly the industrial centre for the future is fixed between Bhavnagar Para and Vartej near a village of Nari. A Bombay Millowner is putting up a big mill on the eastern side of the Village Nari.

The railway has already made arrangements for giving a siding from the Vartej station. A loop-line will be joined from Vartej to Bhavnagar para, via Nari, a line of about six miles. All the industrial concerns in future will get the siding from this loop line. It is also understood that in future when this loop line is ready the goods traffic will run on this loop line where as the passenger traffic on the main line. The residential quarters will be on the northern side of Manekji's wadi. There will be about 200 acres of land for building purposes.

At present Mr. Bharti, the assistant engineer of the State has taken over the charge from Mr. Soparkar.

STATE PEOPLES CONFERENCE.

At the last meeting of the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad it was decided to hold the next session of the Conference at Kunda. The youths are very anxious to hold the sessions as early as possible. It is now high time that the organisers of the Praja Parishad should take this matter seriously. If Messrs. Balvantrai Mehta and Manishanker Trivedi take up this matter, they are sure to put it through.

GROUNDNUTS SOAR HIGH

The prices of ground nut oil have gone as high as Rs. 6 per maund. The oil mill-owners believe that the prices are still likely to advance reaching a record of Rs. 8. Forward business is going on in the town on a large scale.

The Bal mandir was closed for two days on account of the severe cold.

Miss Flora Gohil and others addressed the gathering.

The President of the Society, Prof. A. K. Trivedi, explained the object of the Society which was to maintain a high standard in Gujarati Literature.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

On Friday the Baroda College Historical Society celebrated its annual gathering.

Dr. Jyotindra Mehta is the President of the Society.

Under the joint auspices of the Baroda Economic Association and the Baroda College Historical Society, Prof. K. T. Shah and Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao delivered two interesting lectures on Indian Economics.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Diu Island

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I was very glad to read the letter of Mr. L. A. Gama on the above island in your issue of this morning.

I have for a long time desired to visit the above island, but have not yet done so, as I was informed that the island was an out-of-the-way place and that travelling whether by land or sea was not a pleasant affair at all, for, I have been given to understand that by sea, the steamers reach that port at dead of night and as there is no docking arrangement, the passengers are carried from the steamer to land by country boats and that this passage is fraught with danger as the sea is inclined to be rough throughout the year; and by land, the nearest railway station is Veraval which is about 4 to 6 hours' journey by bullock cart. As Mr. Gama states in his letter that Diu has a "lovely harbour," I begin to think that I have been misinformed. I have now decided to gratify my wish and visit the place in the next two or three months. I shall, therefore, feel much obliged to Mr. Gama or any of your readers who may know the local condition by their letting me know through the medium of your widely read paper, whether there are any hotels or board and lodging houses, and, if so, their names and rates of charges per day.—Yours, etc.,
G. S. POHEKAR.

Gokhale Wadi,
Dadar, Bombay, 14,
January 21.

Oriental Art

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I am particularly glad to see some very good work in the present Exhibition in the Oriental Section and I agree with the Lord Bishop of Bombay that in years to come the Oriental Section would increase and multiply, because, after all it was the representative art of the country," said Lord Brabourne, in declaring open the Bombay Art Exhibition at the Town Hall the other day. As alluded to both by the Governor and the Bishop of Bombay the standard of work all round was better than at the last year's exhibition. Especially the Oriental section this year has shown to the public how good the Bombay artists are. "Persuasion Divine" drawn by Mr. A. K. Gokarn, rightly deserved the first prize. This picture, drawn by the young amateur, is very striking and attractive. The other pictures in this section also prove that both professionals and amateurs can produce really very good work, if given the proper encouragement. What the young artists lack is proper encouragement. Many of them, who are really good artists, are deplorably poor and are driven to take up some other work at the sacrifice of art. The Governor's suggestion that artists should take to commercial art is a very laudable one and one hopes this encouragement given by the Government will be followed up by something tangible being done for the starving artists of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,
LOVER OF ART.

Is Aluminium Poisonous?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—B.K.M.'s article published in your esteemed paper on the 17th of December cannot be allowed to go unanswered. Various new points have been raised which have absolutely nothing to do with the real issue of "food poisoning by aluminium vessels." Nobody ever denied that aluminium is very good for furniture and is used in crackers and aeroplanes and trams. We have nothing to do with that. It is very beautiful too and a very good decoration for "B.K.M.'s" kitchen. NO DISSERVICE TO INDIA "Scaremongers" (as we are called by B.K.M.)—are not doing any disservice to India, but on the other hand want to warn the poor millions of the dangers that lie before them. "Scaremongers" do not want to do any harm to the aluminium industry of India. Unlike the interested parties they have nothing to gain or loose if the industry prospers or falls. But there is enough room for the industry to progress and develop to the fullest extent without poisoning millions and making them life long invalids. The industry can go on progressing even without killing thousands. If "progress of an industry" is the only aim of forcing people to use aluminium vessels then India could make a few more lakhs of rupees from the opium trade with other countries. Why stop one in the interests of humanity and say nothing about the other? NO INTERESTED PARTIES AND NO MOTIVES Prof. N. P. Gandhi goes as far as saying that all those who have attacked aluminium "have made

deliberate misstatement engineered by some interested parties for their own interests." But I say that only those who are interested in mining or metallurgy, or have shares in aluminium industry, or are working as agents for some big manufacturers could be interested in the sale of aluminium vessels and for their own bread and butter they would defend it. But the scientists who devote their labours to the cause of humanity could have no motives. Therefore, I shall request all concerned to refrain from such mud-throwing. It is quite irrelevant to bring these into a discussion of purely a scientific nature.

B.K.M.'s article has given one aspect of the picture and as I made a very strong statement against aluminium a few days ago in these columns, I feel it duty bound to reply to B.K.M.'s remarks. In the interest of millions who use this dangerous metal every day I put forward the views of many eminent scientists I have met and come across. A few days ago I approached Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D., etc., etc., to enlighten me with his views on the matter. This is what Sir Bruce said. "I am afraid I cannot add very much to the facts you are collecting on aluminium poisoning. I have not kept records on this subject, but am satisfied that to some people it is a poison. I have frequently found that indigestion has been cured by doing away with cooking vessels made of aluminium."

It was so in my own case—So I speak from personal experience." Mark the last sentence. Personal experience of an eminent Harley Street specialist.

Special researches were carried out by various eminent doctors and scientists in various countries. Two well-known names in England are Dr. Le Hunte Cooper M.D., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; and Dr. Estes the celebrated Harley Street analyst. In a small pamphlet published by Dr. R.M. Le Hunte Cooper a few years ago the following conclusions were drawn after a very large number of cases and the result of many experiments. (published by John Bale Sons and Danielson Ltd. London.) The price is just nominal and I shall request all your readers to see this pamphlet.

"When I first began my investigations into the action of this substance I thought I had only the gastric sphere to deal with, but in very short time I found the field spreading in ever-widening circles, till the significance of the extent of its action has reached proportions beyond anything I ever dreamed of originally. For the benefit of future investigators, and with all due diffidence, let me give some idea of its influence as traced by myself.

Besides its irritative, inflammatory, ulcerative, and parietic effects upon the gastric and intestinal mucosa, it apparently seriously deranges the nervous system. It has a strong affinity for fibrous, tendinous, and ligamentous tissue, and tends to cause subacute inflammatory conditions of the gums, strongly suggesting a possible influence in pyorrhoea. My suspicions in this regard being strongly borne by the writings of Charles T. Betts, a dental surgeon in America. The mucous membranes are effected no doubt, by their action in exerting it in the course of its elimination from the body, but certain cases have led me to regard the possibility of a specific effect here also. Its skin action is extremely well marked, elimination probably having a great deal to say to this."

The paragraph speaks for itself. I have omitted all the other experiments and observations that are given in the said pamphlet. I shall leave that to the unbiased minds to read it for themselves and form their own opinions. I do not wish to be dogmatic. If your readers are not convinced after reading Dr. Le Hunte Cooper book I shall refer them to Dr. Spira's work on the subject.

Dr. Leo Spira M.D. communicates the results of his observations over a period of ten years. He has made a very careful medical study of a "disease picture" which exhibits considerable variety and yet on the whole presents a "uniform complex" of chronic signs and symptoms. Prof. Dr. Hans H. Meyer of University of Vienna writing about Dr. Spira's book says. "... The author has pursued to eventual cure and as it appears, has correctly comprehended the puzzling and prolonged course of this disease, both in his own case and in the case of his numerous patients. By systematically examining all the possible causes Dr. Spira has recognised as a hitherto hardly considered source of poisoning. ... The use of aluminium utensils in

the kitchen. He has actually proved this by the success of the treatment which he based on his findings in cases in which every other method of treatment had failed, and in which patients who had already been cured suffered a relapse when the prescribed special regime was temporarily interrupted."

I do not wish to go into the details of the method employed by Dr. Spira to investigate the cause of this "Disease Complex." As a result of ten years hard work with his many patients and his own case he came to the following conclusions.

"(1) The extremely common manifestations of the skin, such as pruritus, dermatitis herpetiformis, cheilopompholyx, dysidrosis, infantile eczema, etc. are of gastro intestinal origin and accompanied by gastro intestinal symptoms and those of disturbed metabolism."

"(2) The Symptom Complex described is caused by one or several irritants contained in aluminium utensils and in chlorinated and aluminized tap water, since it disappears when further intake of poison was stopped and the amount ingested was eliminated by charcoal and other aperient, ... etc., etc. Thus Dr. Spira goes on with his conclusions. Writing about his own case "My own case of Cheilopompholyx was successfully treated for a year by every conceivable local method. Treatment on the lines suggested effected a complete cure within about four weeks. A few other cases of this disease and also of dysidrosis of up to seven years standing reacted in precisely the same manner."

MORE EXAMPLES

Putensen in Bavaria, from personal experience and many cases describes the signs and symptoms of aluminium poisoning in practically all details as Dr. Spira did in 1928. He too lays special stress on constipation, flatulence, low blood pressure and sickness as the main symptoms. Eczema and pruritus were as well observed in one case.

Von Halla records 25 cases of patients suffering from severe constipation and dermatoses, which did not yield to any treatment, on orthodox lines, but were cured after the aluminium utensils had been removed from their house holds.

Kazil in Prague describes as the outstanding symptoms, diarrhoea followed by severe constipation, colicky pain, neuralgia, anaemia. In post mortem examination performed on workers in aluminium factories he observed that the lymphatic glands had become impregnated with minute particles of aluminium, and that this had led to proliferation of the connective tissue and atrophy of the pulp.

I do not wish to fill these columns by multiplying these cases which I could quote in dozens. I have mentioned the names of a few pioneers who have worked on the subject for years and any one really interested in the problem will find enough material there. I have purposely omitted the 'scientific' or technical aspect of the matter. I have only given the conclusions arrived at by eminent scientists all over the world. I have left out all the experiments performed and tables of various analysis carried out.

CONCLUSION

The fact that aluminium is found widely distributed in nature is no argument that in quantity it is innocuous. It certainly is found in minute quantities, but as Dr. Estes says, "So is Arsenic" ... nevertheless we would not from choice imbibe the latter poison into our system, day in and day out, in ever-increasing quantities and expect no harm to follow. Some critics in these columns have pointed out that it is found in so many 'foods' and some people say that it is essential for the maintenance of life. This has been definitely and finally refuted by F. P. Underhill and F. I. Peterman of Yale University, who using tests capable of detecting the remotest traces of the metal, prove that it is not found in the foetus, and that the young animal tissue remain free from it till at least three weeks after birth, at which time they have found traces in the lungs, it having been conveyed thither apparently by inhaled dust.

Granted that many sources are very small and even infinitesimal "Collectively they must be very seriously considered."

Further researches by Underhill and Peterman of Yale University have shown that. "... Aluminium though found in animal organism is not essential to these organisms, that it is foreign substance which is being continually removed and eliminated, and that such elimination puts a strain on the organism, and that when more is forced upon the system than it

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Therefore it will be generally accepted that the reason why, under these conditions we are not continually ill, and that it causes ill effects at one time and not at another, lies in our "Power of Elimination" and acquired immunity. So long as the former are working efficiently, no obvious symptoms develop, but any cause temporarily weakening these will at once allow the system to become over-charged and adverse effects to follow. This throws some light on the fact why some people do not suffer inspite of using aluminium utensils for years. ... But we cannot overlook the hidden danger.

LAST WORD

B.K.M. has not liked the idea of "laymen rushing in" without sufficient investigation and care. But in my humble opinion as a lay man, I think we lay-men can claim to possess some brains perhaps not as big and swollen as some pseudo-scientists have. We too can claim a humble share in this world and we have got to exist. ... We too have got some sort of right to express our opinions in the Press. In this article I have purposely omitted all the technical and scientific data and tables. I am much obliged to the Editor of "The Chronicle" for giving me space to express my views and the truth. If some of the worthy readers of this paper are prepared to read the technical matter, I have enough of that too, and if the Editor has space and patience to wait for my articles from London, I shall send the same with greatest delight. But if not, then as far I am concerned this should be enough for any seeker of truth. I have a very long list of books on the subject which I shall be pleased to forward to any one interested.

In the end again before closing I shall refer all the worthy readers of this worthy paper to the articles published in the "Tribune" of Lahore. There was enough convincing data in these articles. No reply was ever published to those attacks on aluminium. ... Vested interests may say anything they please.

D. Y. DEV.
C/o Thos. Cook and Son Ltd., Berkeley Street, London, W. 1, England.

B. B. & C. I. Rly. Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—At the time when the steam engines were in use, it was customary with the B.B. & C.I. to have a brakeman in a brake van just near the Engine. He was provided with a flag and his duties were to see that all was clear, that is to say, the passengers had got down and got in before he gave signal to the Engine driver for the train to start. He was in a position to watch the movements of the passengers over half the length of the train, the other half being watched by the guard in charge of the train. Since, however, the introduction of Electric Trains, the B.B. & C.I. have dispensed with the brakemen and the trains are left en-

tirely in charge of the guards.

These guards certainly are not in a position to watch the movements of all passengers from one end of the train and consequently there is a great danger of serious accidents taking place. There is a very nice arrangement made by the G.I.F. Railway at every station where the porters are provided with flags and when these porters see that all is clear, they give signal to the driver and the driver starts the train. Will, therefore, the B.B. & C.I. authorities kindly think of introducing this system at all their stations and thus provide safety to passengers.—Yours, etc.,
SADANAND B. MHATRE.

Text-Books In English

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—In your issue of the 10th January 'A Professor' has rightly raised a protest against the selection of two such 'impossible' books as Quiller-Couch's 'Art of Reading' and Trevelyan's 'History of England' for inter arts students. He would have done a greater public service if he had extended his protest to the selection of text books for Arts colleges as well as high schools.

The Belgaum Professor of Logic who takes up the cudgels on behalf of the Board of Studies in your issue of the 15th January calls these books as "two brilliant gems of prose texts." We are not concerned with the merits of the books in question. The only question is whether they are suitable books to be prescribed for detailed study to inter arts students. The Professor of Logic gives his case away when he says: "It is only a Professor who has mastery over the original sources of English Literature such as the Bible Latin Literature etc., that can make the students understand and appreciate 'Q' and create a craving in the students for getting at the original sources with a view to understand and appreciate English Literature. Unfortunately, there are many Professors of English in India who do not have a knowledge of Latin, the Bible etc., and if there are the right type of Professors in colleges they can certainly make the students of inter arts class understand and appreciate 'Q'. I ask in the name of logic if a majority of the Professors of English have no mastery over the original sources of English Literature and, therefore, not equipped to understand and appreciate 'Q' how are they to make their students understand and appreciate 'Q' and create a craving in them for a study of English Literature? The selection of this book thus stands condemned out of its own mouth.

Trevelyan's "History of England" is undoubtedly an excellent book and should be read by students of English History and English Constitution but the very excellence of the book is no justification for forcing it down the throats of students who are not well-grounded in English History. History is not taught to the first year arts' students so that the only grounding of the inter arts' (Continued on page 12.)

IN THE LAW COURTS

Drafting Of Statute Titles

(By N. H. P.)

The suggestion made by some persons in India that the expression "Dominion Status" should be inserted in the Preamble or Title to the proposed Constitution Act, necessitates a proper appreciation of the scope of titles to statutes.

Various methods of title drafting have been practised. At first, neither bills nor statutes were titled. When titles were first introduced, they were merely an expression by a clerk of the Legislature, or other scrivener, of his understanding of the contents or purport of the Act, usually added after enactment. When the Legislature undertook to supply titles, the determination of the language of the title came after the passage of the Act, and without great concern or attention from the members of the Legislature.

The importance of the title of a statute depends upon the legislative practice in use at the time. This practice concerns the manner in which the title is drawn, by whom it is drawn, and its connection with the Bill during its passage through the legislative channel. The legislative practice under which a title is drafted is the decisive factor in determining the judicial use of the title in defining the legislative intent of the statute.

Object Of Titles

The aim of the requirement that the object be expressed in the title is to give the Legislature and the public fair notice of the scope of the legislation. Or to state the matter in another way, the requirement is intended to defeat deceitful, mysterious and misleading titles which foster the practices of entrapping the Legislature into the passage of provisions in the Bill unrelated to and not intimated by the title of the Bill, and also of misleading the people as to the contents of proposed statutes. These unrelated matters are often termed "little jokers," though they do not always prove to be little.

Scope of Statutes

The choice of the form and the language of the title of a statute belongs to the Legislature, which determines for itself the desired scope of the statute, and defines the object and the scope of the statute in the title of the Act with such particularity of definition as it deems best. The Legislature may make the title restrictive and thus exclude many matters from the Act which might with entire propriety have been embraced in it, but which must now be excluded because the title is made restrictive.

In other words, the title not only states the object of the Act, but also the maximum scope of the Act. There is a relationship between these two, but they must not be confused. The possible scope of the body is limited to the scope expressed in the title. The actual scope of the operation of the Act is determined from the body, but it must not exceed the scope indicated in the title. The title may so restrict the scope of the Act that provisions in the body, though germane, are invalidated because they exceed the scope indicated by the title. On the other hand, the title may be more general in scope than the body. It is often said that the title-body clause was to prevent surprise at finding more in the body than the title gives notice of, and "not to avoid disappointment at not finding in the Act all that the title gives notice of." But the generality of the title may prove fatal to an Act: (1) the title may be so general as to fail to express any object; or (2) it may be so general as to render the title deceptive because of the lack of sufficient provisions in the body of the Act to accord with the general title.

Clear And Concise

In stating the object of the bill or statute, the title should clearly indicate the desired scope of the object. It should be rid of surplusage and unnecessary expressions. Its language should be free from ambiguity or deception and should be closely united to form one unit. Otherwise, it is impossible to predict the decision of the Court.

The words "other purposes" in a title have no force whatever under the title-body clause provision. They are placed out of consideration as worthless. Nothing which the Act could not embrace without them can be brought in by their aid. "And so forth" and "etc." receive the same treatment as "and other purposes." "And so forth" or "etc." recommend themselves for more liberal treatment because they more closely indicate "and other like purposes."



Miss Nalini Kaikipi, second daughter of Mr. R. V. Kaikini, Reporter to the Government in the Bombay Legislative Council, was married recently at Khar to Mr. Rajgopal S. Naidu, B.Sc., son of the late Rao Bahadur S. Naidu, M.B.E., I.F.S., first Indian Conservator of Forests, C. P. The event took place under the Special Marriage Act and is an inter-caste and inter-provincial one.

20 VILLAGES TO BE SHIFTED

Rajen Babu Appeals For Volunteers To Help International Party

PATNA, Jan. 21. Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, has issued an appeal to young men particularly those in the province to join the batch of international volunteers who are now in this country under the leadership of Dr. Pierre Ceresole of Switzerland to render voluntary assistance in the earthquake-stricken area.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED. In the course of the appeal, Rajen Babu declares that there are now some twenty villages in the Muzaffarpur district which it has been decided to remove to new sites immune from the ravages of floods. The international volunteers are engaged in effecting the transfer by building houses, roads, wells, etc., for new villages with the help of funds jointly supplied by the Government and the Bihar Central Relief Committee. Volunteers will be required to put in seven hours of manual labour each day and live under conditions of strict discipline under their leaders. "We cannot be too grateful to the international volunteers who have come from Europe," Babu Rajendraprasad concludes, "for giving practical proof of their sympathy and setting a noble example of manual work for relieving the suffering of the victims of the earthquake, and subsequent devastating floods."—A. P.

A lorry proceeding from Jharia to Sitarampur is reported to have been overturned near village Nirs, resulting in instantaneous death of one and serious injuries to two occupants.

(Continued from column 5.)

utilise all positions of vantage as well as disadvantage. He did not believe that mere heroics, rhetoric and pyrotechnic would bring "swaraj." They had to fight on all the fronts and use whatever opportunities they could seize for furthering the constitutional and economic progress of the country. It was possible that the advance might be slow but so was all sure progress. Revolutions only produced reactions and unsuccessful revolutionary efforts hopelessly demoralised the people. It was risky to force the pace; and integration was the only consequence of the failure of a hasty militant programme. They should, therefore, set themselves down to quiet and unostentatious constructive work and endeavour to further it through the legislatures and with the co-operation of the existing governmental machinery. After all, the Government's money was their own and its personnel was a public service; so why not utilise them for advancing national ideals and schemes?

The "dual" policy, in short, has had dual results. While the Moderates are becoming extremists owing to the reforms, Congress leaders are becoming moderates owing to repression.

The Whirligig Of Politics

A FANTASY

Although the political outlook was already black since the publication of the White Paper, our times are now out-of-joint owing to the Joint Committee's Report. And the tables have been turned in Indian politics despite (or because of) the Round Table Conferences. The Liberals are completely disillusioned in regard to the declarations of Cabinets, pledges of Viceroy's, promises of Prime Ministers and statements of Secretaries of State. They are convinced that their constitutional methods including perpetual and prolonged conferences, respectful and repeated requests, minutes of dissent and efforts to consent followed by notes, memoranda and reports have led the country nowhere. Even their skill as negotiators and bargainers has proved futile and their sweet reasonableness, sterile, writes G. L. M. in "Indian Finance."

On the other hand the Congress leaders are disappointed by the results—or absence of results—of their struggle. They have had to suspend N.C.O. and C.D. and to take to C.P. (i.e. Wardha and constructive programme. They have returned to the Assembly which they had boycotted and have to make it clear that their rejection of the J. P. C. constitution does not necessarily involve a refusal to enter the new legislatures. Reports state that some of them are prepared even to dilute the "substance of independence" into the shadow of Dominion Status which has now vanished. If these tendencies persist and are carried further, what would happen? Just imagine:—

Allahabad, 1st November, 1935. "People With Horse-Sense" Mr. C. Y. Chintamani addressing a crowded meeting of the U. P. Youth League and Students' Federation last evening asked the youth of India not to be satisfied until they had won complete and full autonomy whatever the sacrifice and suffering involved in the struggle. He said that no nation had ever obtained its freedom as a gift from another through an Act of Parliament and added ironically that it was only people with horse-sense who could look a gift horse in the mouth. He said that nations by themselves are made and observed that revolutions, however, pacific, were needed to change the psychology of the people without which mere constitutional modifications were of no avail. The meeting dispersed amidst scenes of enthusiasm and cries of "Inqilab Zindabad," "Chintamani Zindabad."

Bombay, 2nd November, 1935.

"Not A Gift" Great enthusiasm prevailed at the Liberal Rally which was inaugurated at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall to-night. A big tricolour flag was in evidence on the platform and mottoes such as "No nation is fit to rule another," "Freedom is a Right and not a Gift," etc., were hung all over the hall. Loud cheers broke out when Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the President, appeared in spotless white khaddar and when Sir Cowasjee Jehangir entered soon after with a white cap, the audience could hardly restrain itself. Sir Chimanlal created a sensation at the very start by announcing that a protest against the reactionary constitution which the National Government was, for all practical purposes, imposing or he might go further and was tempted to say nearly forcing on this unfortunate country, he had decided to return his Knighthood to the Government. (Thunderous applause and cries of "Chimanlal-kaka-ki-jai"). He said the Liberals had raised up in a very different and almost opposite sense to that in which the late lamented Lord Morley desired to rally them; they had rallied to the nation, the people and the masses, not for Councilorships, Counsellorships, Ministerships. Sir Chimanlal also announced that the Liberal Federation had decided to carry on, as a form of constitutional protest, a widespread and intensive boycott of British goods. He quoted Surendranath Bannerjee who had declared that 'swadeshi' and boycott are two sides of the same shield and could not be separated. He recalled that Gokhale had held that economic boycott and withholding of taxes were perfectly legitimate and constitutional weapons. Ex-Sir Chimanlal urged that legislative measures should be introduced in the new legislatures to achieve this object and he was not afraid if this violated the provision against discriminatory duties and treatment of British imports. He would have a Minister after Minister resign on this issue nor-General (as the case may be) prevented such legislation and create a series of constitutional deadlocks. If the constitution was thereby made unworkable and suspended, nothing better could be desired. We would pre-

fer to expose this sham constitution and prefer to be ruled by naked autocracy rather than by the false and expensive trappings of Councils and Ministerships.

British Imports It was suggested by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir that the autocracy would not be naked but clad in Lancashire cloth (loud laughter) through the aid of additional safeguards ensuring freedom of British imports despite the Modys-Lees Pact whose greatest achievement was supposed to be the prevention of such restriction on India's fiscal autonomy.

Kumbakonam, 3rd November, 1935.

"Left Honourable"

The Right Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri in speaking at a huge mass meeting to protest against the Constitution Bill, said that he had felt rather strongly that the Right course in India to-day was to go more and more to the Left. He said those who kept to the Right—even to the right side of Government—were in the wrong: it's only those who are going Left who are right. He reminded the vast gathering of the wise and almost prophetic words of Gokhale that no limits could be set to the aspiration of a nation and asked why be frightened of a phrase—Independence? "What's in a name?" as Shakespeare the national poet of England, said in another connection. Our rulers who know what is good for us have abandoned an embarrassing phrase Dominion Status, hastily promised and leisurely repudiated, so why cling to it ourselves? Dominion Status as defined by the Statute of Westminster was almost indistinguishable from independence or the substance of it which was the Congress ideal. Concluding Mr. Sastri said, "Let not this hair-splitting over the goal paralyse our national endeavour, hamper concerted agitation, frustrate national unification, delay national liberation." (Loud and prolonged cheers).

The President, Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, congratulating Mr. Sastri for his bold lead characterised him as the "Left Hon'ble Mr. Sastri."

No Short Cuts

Ahmedabad, 4th November, 1935. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in a statement to Congress workers in Gujarat asks them not to be impatient or reckless in their programme and work. There are no short-cuts to "swaraj," he continues, and the way of national unity and freedom is a long and arduous one. You cannot expect to win swaraj in twelve months or even twelve years because national movements do not depend on scheduled time-tables. The Congress Working Committee are no more slaves of dates than Lord Birkenhead. The present was a time of preparation and intensive work in the villages while the leaders toured about the whole country and despite occasional ailments inspired the workers or went to the legislatures to prevent the Moderates from going there. They would deserve before they desire and if they desired "Purna" or even "Apurna swaraj," they should, by prolonged searchings of their own hearts and by all-round constructive efforts, make themselves worthy of such responsibility.

Bombay, 5th November, 1935.

Enough Of Talk

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at a meeting in Marwari Vidyalaya where there was a small but select and representative gathering said that they had had enough of talk and what they wanted was solid work of a constructive nature, especially in the villages leaving the destructive work to the "Parliamentary" Board which is so-called despite the fact that Congressmen considered the legislatures to be a mockery of Parliament. He stated that it could not be denied that the failure of the nationalist movement and progressive forces was due in no small measure to our own weaknesses and dissensions and while others may be willing to accentuate and take advantage of these differences they were fundamentally due to their own inability to settle them. How could they expect freedom if they all mistrusted and distrusted one another?

Madras, 5th November, 1935.

Positive Policy Needed

Mr. Satyamurti, M.L.A., in a speech at Gokhale Hall to-day said that what the Congress needed was a positive policy. It was of no avail to say that we had no interest in the new constitution or would ignore its working. The constitution, however retrograde or reactionary, would function and the legislatures would enact laws and impose taxes which the people would have to obey and pay. The Congress should not repeat the fatal mistake of Lahore and boycott the new legislatures. They should work them for what they are worth, although they are not worth much and capture and

(Continued in col. 3).

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 6 POINTS

Lack Of Confidence And General Reaction

MOVEMENTS SMALL IN CROSS RATE

Gold Steady And Silver Inactive

SAGGING TENDENCY IN WHEAT AND LINSEED

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

EASY TONE IN NEW YORK COTTON:

New York Cotton showed general reaction to yesterday's rally due to lack of confidence and less aggressive demand from trade. Uncertainty regarding gold clause decision hampered trading.

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER QUIET

Gold acted rather steady but silver showed no departure from its last close.

WHEAT AND LINSEED REACT.

Wheat prices showed an inclination to sag under liquidation and Commission Houses selling. Foreign selling was noticed in Linseed due to favourable weather reports.

POOR INQUIRY IN SECURITIES.

London Stock Exchange did not show much activity owing to absence of any important demand. Gifted securities were in poor demand.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935)	New York, Jan. 22.
Previous closing	12.57
To-day's opening	12.49
Difference	-.08
To-day's closing	12.51
Difference	-.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935)	London, Jan. 22.
Previous closing	6.83
To-day's opening	6.85
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.83
Difference	-.00

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 251/8
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NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York Cotton showed general reaction to yesterday's rally due to lack of confidence and less aggressive demand from trade but undertone kept fairly steady on sporadic buying and covering. But traders were generally hesitant pending further developments in connection with proposed trade agreement of America with other countries for stimulating exports. Meanwhile uncertainty with regard to gold clause decision continued to hamper trading and prices moved within narrow range.

Business in May commenced at 12.49 i.e. eight points lower than previous closing prices eased on liquidation and speculative selling influenced by lower Liverpool Cables but lower level attracted some foreign buying and covering with May selling to 12.53 rise which was not fully maintained due to renewed selling and price fell to 12.50.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 22.
The following were the opening ranges
March 12.45-12.43
May 12.49-12.49
July 12.52-12.52

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.88) 6.85
American March (6.89) 6.85
Egyptian January (8.75) 8.68
Egyptian March (8.67) 8.64

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES
New York Liverpool—
Liverpool New York May 134 at Cross Rate 4.88 1/4
Bombay Liverpool—
Broach A/M 1935 233 Liverpool May 1935 6.84 Rs. 45 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York—
Broach A/M 1935 233 New York May 12.57 Rs. 31 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.88 1/4

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Jan. 21
March 1.87
May 1.92
July 1.96
September 2.00

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan. 21
February 12.29 plus 12
March 12.40 plus 10
April 12.53 plus 16

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 22.
Liverpool Wheat opened quiet March 58 1/2, May 60 3/4, July 62 1/2. Prices somewhat eased under liquidation and foreign selling influenced by less favourable foreign news.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 22.
Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 9.97 1/4. Prices showed an inclination to sag under liquidation and commission house selling while feel of uncertainty with regard to pending gold clause decision restricted operations to considerable extent.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan. 22.
Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 12.28 but subsequently prices eased under liquidation and foreign selling influenced by more favourable weather reports with price decline to 12.24 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 22.
The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m.

MEALS

Tin (4232 5/8 buyers 4232 3/4 sellers firm) 4232 1/4 buyers 4232 5/8 sellers steady.

IEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 7/16
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon higher 2-1 1/2 2-1 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb. new crop (417 5/8 sellers) 417 1/2 value.
Dundlop Jan. (421 1/4) unquoted.
Lightning Jan. (419 1/4) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/8) 6 1/16 paid buyers.
Groundnut (6 9/16) 6 1/2 paid value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (412 7/8 sellers) 412 7/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (412 1/2 sellers) 412 1/2 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan (49 11/16 sellers) 49 11/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (415 3/4 sellers) 415 3/4 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations
Bombay, Jan. 22.
10.30 p.m.

Wheat January	4 10 3
Wheat May	5 1 6
Linseed May	7 9 9

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

PRODUCE RECEIPTS	
Bombay, Jan 22	
Khandesh	1,160 bales.
Central India	536 bales.
Barshi-Nugger	1,056 bales.
Hyderabad Gaorani	230 bales.
Barar	2,525 bales.
Central Provinces	1,111 bales.
Dhollera	712 bales.
N W Provinces	124 bales.
Rajputana	397 bales.
Sind-Punjab	5,554 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	49 bales.
East Africans	180 bales.
Total cotton	13,634 bales.
Wheat	1,803 cwt.
Linseed	2,628 cwt.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	26 cwt.
Gingellyseed	465 cwt.
Groundnuts	26,104 cwt.
Castorseed	1,814 cwt.
Rice	19,178 cwt.
Myraballams	499 cwt.
Cottonseed	13,505 cwt.
Gram	828 cwt.
Jowar	102 cwt.
Maize	51 cwt.
Barley	117 cwt.
Bajree	1,864 cwt.
Coal	3,127 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date	1934-35	1933-34
21-1-35	36,49,000	59,61,000
Receipts Yesterday	16,000	22,000
21-1-35	24,30,000	47,50,000
Stock at Ports	18-1-35	29,29,000
Stock Interior Towns	18-1-35	21,00,000
Stock Liverpool	18-1-35	90,700
Visible Supply	1-1-35	63,90,000
Quantity in Sight	18-1-35	631,000
Quantity out of Sight	18-1-35	503,900
18-1-35	503,900	708,000

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Jan. 21.
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)
Wheat seed and Cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 21 22
Wheat Malvi Rs. 18 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 15
Gram Rs. 18 20
Tilseed Rs. 45 48
Linseed Rs. 30 31
Jawar Rs. 17 18
Bajra Rs. 17 18
Moog (green) Rs. 20 22
Moog (black) Rs. 12 15
Ajavan Rs. 17 20
Dhana Rs. 28 32
Oil cakes Rs. 15 18
Cottonseed Rs. 15 17
Chilies Rs. 100 120
Ghee Rs. 250 260
Kappas Malvi Rs. 60 62
Kappas Nimadi Rs. 58 60
Kappas Anjad Rs. 60 65
Cotton Malvi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 110 115
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 90 107
Cotton Broach opening per candy of

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET AND IRREGULAR

Dull Tone Prevails In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Quieter conditions prevailed and the markets throughout the day were rather irregular. An interesting feature, however, has been further sharp advance in the Imperial Tobaccos to (143) on the preliminary annual report revealing nearly two million increase in profits to £3,500,000 and the declaration of the final dividend of 7 1/2 per cent with a bonus of 1s. 6d. making a total distribution 22 1/2 compared with 20 per cent in the previous year.

Subject to confirmation by Committee on Feb. 4 the customary annual stock exchange holidays, May 1 and Nov. 1 will be abolished. Rubber eased under liquidations while cocoa after easing owing to profit-taking improved on covering. Wall Street opened steady but then became very dull owing to existing uncertainties.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan. 22.
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £100 1/8.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday Jan. 9 £99 5/8
Thursday Jan. 10 £100
Friday Jan. 11 £100
Monday Jan. 14 £100
Wednesday Jan. 16 £100
Thursday Jan. 17 £100 1/8
Friday Jan. 18 £100 1/8
Monday Jan. 21 £100 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 22.
London Stock exchange did not show much activity owing to absence of any important demand.

Gifted securities were in poor request three and a half was quoted at £100 1/2 i.e. five shillings lower than previous closing.

London exchange opened with sterling dollar at 4.88 1/8 and then further improved to 4.88 5/16 subsequently falling to 4.88 1/16 on lack of support.

Franc opened at 74.15 and then advanced to 74.21.

Thereafter movements became rather small and less significant.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (493 5/8) £93 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (412 1/2) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (413 3/8) £113 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Funding Loan (412 1/4) £121
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£109 1/2) £109 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£119 1/8) £119

INDUSTRIALS

British Home Stores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative 58-1 1/2 38-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (51/8) 51/8
Hydro Electric (40 4/5) 40 4/5
Musical Industries (31-10 1/2) 32-6
Prinching Johnson (43-3) 43-3
Imperial Chemical (38-3) 38-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Woolworth New Ford (110-6) 110-6
Realisation 1930 (£85) 285
Dunlop Rubber (51-10 1/2) 51-10 1/2
Universal Ordinary (28-4) 27-10 1/2
Ford Motors (34-7 1/2) 34-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless (7 7/8) 7 7/8
British American Tobacco (126-10 1/2) 126-10 1/2
Camera 'A' (47 7/8) 48
Imperial Tobacco Ord (142-4) 143-6
P and O S.N. Co. Defd (19-9) 19-9
Distillers (94 93-6)
Gredrudr Dyers (10-4) 10-6
British Colonese (12-7 1/2) 12-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (67-9) 67-9
Countdowns Ordinary (48-7 1/2) 48-7 1/2
Five Cent Spinners (9-3) 9-3
Western Ltd Ordinary (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (23 3/4) 23 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (7 1/4) 7 1/4
Tata Iron and Steel (£107) £109

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 22.
The following were the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 32) dol 31 3/4
Anasconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/4) unquoted
U.S. Steel Common (dol 38 3/4) unquoted
U.S. Steel Preference (dol 90) dol 91 1/2
Great Western Ord (432) 432
L. M. S. Ford (£21 4) £21-4
L. N. E. R. Defd (£21 4) £21 1/4
Southern Dutch (£20 3/4) £21 1/4
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£138 1/2) £138 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£206) £206
Lead £10 3/16 buyers £10 1/4 s/s
Lead £10 3/16 buyers £10 5/16 s/s
Electrolytic Copper (£21 to £21 1/4) £21 1/2 to £21 3/4
Glasgow Iron (£20) £20

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

In the share market today, rates ruled firm and fairly large turnover took place. Coals were firm and tea were practically neglected. In miscellaneous section Iron and Steel kept fairly steady. Government securities were steady. Following were closing quotations:—
Government securities:—Three per cent Government paper 90/2; three and a half per cent do. 98/8; four per cent loan 1945 105/12; do. 1960/70 110/9; five per cent loan 1935 101/1; do. 1945/55 118/14; do. 1940/43 109/2; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 108/6; six and a half per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 102/1.
Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ordy. 18; Kesoram 4/9; Mahini Mills 11; New Victoria ordy. 1/12; Standard 31/12; Coals:—Bandeepur 8/14; Bengal 300; Bhagora 4/3; Burrakur 15/7; Equitable 40/6; Ghusick and Musla 3/8; Huriladih 16/2; Mundulpur 9/1; Nazira 8/12; New Beersboom 16/4; Ranee-gunge 36; Senda 16/12; Standard 31/12; South Karampura 5/10; West Jamuria 10/3.
Jutes:—Alliance 472/8; Albion 312; Alexandria 342; Auckland 238/8; Anglo India 568; Bally 275/8; Barnagore 232; Biria Pref. 118; Do. ordy. 19; Belvedere 488; Budge Budge 433; Champ-dun 232/8; Cheviot 271; Clive 40/4; Dalhousie 462; Delta 474; Fort Gloster 742; Fort William 384; Howrah 65/2; Hukumchand ordy. 18; Kamar-hatty 674; Kankarrah 585; Lane-downe ordy. 295/8; Lawrence 622/8;
Bullion:—Gold bar per tola 37 Silver per 100 tolas 57

DACOITS AND POLICE EXCHANGE SHOTS

Tragic End To Gruelling Encounter In Gwalior State

LUCKNOW, Jan. 22.
A Gwalior message says that two dacoits armed with service rifles and ammunition, supplied to them, it is alleged, by a deserter from the State Force, opened fire on a police party, who shot them dead after a gruelling encounter in Gohad village in Gwalior state. It is stated that on receiving information of the arrival of two dacoits at Goldada, sub-inspector Tilak Singh with a small police party proceeded to arrest them and drew a cordon round the place they were sheltering in. Finding their chances of escaping practically nil the dacoits opened fire on the police party, to which the latter replied. Later in an attempt to break through the police cordon both dacoits were shot dead. Besides the rifles the police are reported to have found 100 live cartridges on the person of the dead dacoits. It is further stated that the deserter, Bharat Singh, has been arrested in Datia State. —A. P.

FLOUTING DELHI TERMS?

Chandrakant Mill Workers Complain Of Wage Cuts

AHMEDABAD, January 22.
The Millowners' Association and the Labour Association have received complaints of irregularities in carrying out the terms of the Delhi Agreement. Weavers of the Chandrakant Mill went on strike yesterday alleging that they had been subjected to a wage-cut contrary to the Delhi Agreement. They contended that their average earning fell below the minimum prescribed by the Delhi Agreement. The mill authorities, agreeing to carry out the Delhi Agreement, the men resumed work to-day. An emergent meeting has been called for to-morrow to make arrangements to carry out in a uniform manner the terms of the Delhi Agreement in co-operation with the Labour Association. In the meantime the local Congress Socialists are holding group meetings in mill areas to persuade the members of the Labour Association to reject the Delhi Agreement on the ground that it is detrimental to their interests. —A. P.

MOTHER & CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH

Serious Burning Tragedy In Gazipur

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22.
A very serious burning accident which was a sequel to the intense cold prevailing all over India has been reported from Gazipur. Four children and their mother were burnt to death in a grass hut where they were sleeping. They had lit a fire a few yards away to keep themselves warm, and the hut accidentally caught fire. The mother was found with an infant in her lap. —A. P.

SARDAR'S ADVICE SOUGHT

Ahmedabad Congress Committee Relief Measures

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.
The local Congress Committee has addressed a letter to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel giving him an idea of the extent of damage done by the cold wave and seeking his advice regarding the relief measures to be devised including remission of land revenue. —A. P.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT
Bombay, Jan. 22
3 1/2 per cent G.P.N. Sett 98/8
3 1/2 per cent G.P.N. Cash 98/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 110/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 110/5
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 118/13
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 118/12
IAA REES
4 per cent 1933/63 Mysore 110/8
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B.D.L. 103/3
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)
3 per cent 1941 Cash 101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/3
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117
5 per cent 1939/44 108
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1955 101/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/10
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T.B. 102/6
CORPORATION BONDS (TAXABLES)
4 per cent B.P.T. 1974 104
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974 103/8
5 per cent M. Deb. 1959 116
6 per cent M. Deb. 1954 127
6 per cent K.P.T. 1956 127
5 1/2 per cent B.I.T. 1937 108
Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 98 1/2. Later on there was some profit-taking.

BOMBAY COTTON

Weakness In America Ignored

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.
Midnight.
Comparatively steadier tone transpired on the Bombay Cotton Market late last evening on Tuesday, when the local traders ignored the weakness in New York Cotton prices which were 8 points lower at the opening. Broach May contract which was quoted at Rs. 252 1/4 in the early evening dropped on receipt of the New York opening news to Rs. 251/4. However extensive buying by jobbers lifted the prices to Rs. 252 1/4. The market maintained fairly steady tone. Latest information from Indore by telephone received states that Broach May contract was quoted at Rs. 253.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 22.
S.S. Argun Maru, Captain K Yanagi, from Ports Karachi; agents D S Kaisha.
S.S. Darcolia, Captain J F Chistic, from Ports Rangoon via Coast Ports; agents Indian S N Co., Ltd.
S.S. Cape St. George, Captain S C Johnson, from Ports Calcutta; agents Graham Trading Co., Ltd.
S.S. Burdwan, Captain T E Daniel, from Ports Kobe via Colombo; agents M M and Co.
S.S. Ibukisan Maru, Captain M Metsubayshi, from Ports Koshi-chang via Coochin; agents M B Kaisha.
S.S. Nawab, Captain E G Duncan, from Ports Java via Coast

DEPARTURES.

January 22.
S.S. City of Canterbury, Captain H Percival, from Ports Dunkerker via Karachi; agents James Finlay and Co.
S.S. Badarpur, Captain J Nelson, from Ports Rangoon via Marmagora; agents Burmah Shell, O S and D Co., Ltd.
S.S. Ranefels, Captain B Altmeyen, from Ports Colombo, Madras, Calcutta; agents Lionel Edwards Ltd.
S.S. Graciosa for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Australian Ports.
S.S. Graciosa for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Australian Ports.
S.S. Ibukisan Maru for China and Japan Ports.

Trade Buying And Short Covering

Chronic Shortage Of Contracts Every Morning In Liverpool

New York Reluctant To Follow Advance

INTERNATIONAL MOVE TO CONTROL COTTON PRODUCTION

Bombay, Jan. 22. On Monday the New York Cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on foreign buying but reacted later on long liquidation. Prices again improved on trade buying and short covering.

FOREIGN BUYING. Buying orders from foreign countries were responsible for the opening rise of 8 points with May 12.50 and a further rise of 2 points was recorded which proved to be the highest level for the day and May was quoted 12.61.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION. At this level there was heavy long liquidation influenced by uncertainty regarding the Supreme Court which adjourned to 4th February. There was a marked absence of any buying and prices declined 21 points from the highest level and May was quoted 12.40.

SHORT COVERING. Shorts took advantage of the decline and covered a portion of their floating interest. Trade enquiry was also fairly good and prices improved and closed at a net rise of 8 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points at 12.70c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 9 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points at 12.71c.

INTERNATIONAL ACTION. It is believed that there is a move to control production of cotton in all countries as the experience of past years indicates that at the expense of America, other countries enjoyed. As a matter of fact the consumption of American cotton has decreased in the last three years and outside growth, show considerable increase owing to relative cheapness. It is feared that if Brazil, India and Egypt are unwilling to agree to international plan of control of cotton production, Washington may dump large quantities of raw cotton.

FROST IN INDIA. "No surprise was caused on Wall Street by the announcement that no decision was being laid down to-day on Gold clause. The ruling is now expected on February 4th.

India generally and Bombay particularly figured prominently in the action of the cotton market where near months topped the advance which ranged from 14 to 4 points. The undertone was nervous but Bombay bought actively and reports of frost in India (which were subsequently confirmed) assisted the upward movement."

TRADING MARKET. Messrs M and B Stern state:—Continued foreign buying chiefly from Bombay was the mainstay of New York market though all upturns are bringing out co-operative cotton.

It is reported that Bombay operators hold purchases of about 1 1/2 lacs bales in Liverpool and 4 lacs in New York.

Speculators in America however continue to give no support to the market in view of the many Government measures and holdings of cotton.

The latest cables state that the Supreme Court decision over the "Gold Clause" cases was postponed yesterday and is not likely to be given before the 4th February. They also state that a conference is likely to be held at the end of this month for the stimulation of exports by trade agreements. Pending the decision of the Supreme Court we look for small trading markets.

PRODUCTION REGULATION. The "Commerce and Finance" states:—"Considerable attention has been attracted by a Washington report which indicated that the CCC holds over 7,000,000 bales of cotton, against most of which presumably 12 cents per pound has been loaned. It was further indicated that everything would be done to protect this investment, which was generally interpreted to mean that the Administration would resort to whatever degree of production regulation may be necessary to sustain prices around 12 cents."

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points on Monday with May 6.88. The market responded to strong Bombay advices with Bombay buying especially of distant positions. Later on prices declined

in sympathy with New York. There was also straddle selling and hedge-selling and the off-take was poor. Prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points and finally closed at a rise of one to two points for distant deliveries but near months closed unchanged. Middling American spot Cotton prices were raised by 3 points at 7.13d, per lb.

INDIAN COTTON. Sudden and sharp rise in Bombay prices influenced improved demand in this section which closed at a rise of 10 points. At the close January was quoted 6.00, March 5.99 and May 5.99.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. In this section, the turnover was limited and prices moved within a narrow range. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points with Spot Cotton 5 points up at 9.08. Uppers futures advanced 2 points and Spot Cotton prices were 3 points up at 8.03d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET. The Alexandria Cotton futures market was fairly active with a good enquiry for Sakels which closed at a rise of 20 to 13 points. Ashmouni futures were steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 6 points.

PRIVATE CABLES. New York May highest 12.61 plus 10 (10-3 a.m.)
Lowest 12.40—11 (1-37 p.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.88 plus 05 (10-1 a.m.)
Lowest 6.83—6 (4-15 p.m.)

Messrs. Brennan and Co. have received the following cables:—
Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York: "The cotton market is in a state of extreme uncertainty. Failure of Supreme Court to make statement was construed unfavourably. Rallied on short covering and trade buying. Inclined to advise purchases on weak spots."

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. New York: "Due uncertainty continuation loans new crop outcome gold clause other Government measures rather. Liberal bankhead quotas continuing procession tax think bullish factors temporarily discounted favour sales."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—
New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:—
America: Closes slow, sales below output on account of gold clause uncertainty, also digestive process, following large activity highest since April. England: Buyers operating very cautiously, turnover restricted. France: About clearing heavily reduced production. Germany unchanged. Italy: Sales below output, activity slightly lower. Orient: Activity record high. Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—
10-35 a.m.: Considerable buying of distant positions.
Messrs. Chinnai Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—
Liverpool: Little off-take beyond Bombay straddle buying 1936 deliveries. Local sentiment unsettled by gold clause uncertainty and reports Washington may threaten dump surplus abroad if Brazil, India and Egypt unwilling to agree to international plan of control cotton production.
Liverpool: Chronic shortage of contracts every morning owing to Bombay buying. Heavy in afternoons on reluctance New York to follow advance. Liverpool already wide over New York. Bullish in the long run.
New York: Supreme Court adjourned until February fourth without rendering gold decision caused early liquidation and local selling but rallied on covering.

Messrs. Devkar Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—
Liquidation absorbed by Trade interests. Oriental and domestic mills activity is increasing. Think the market is in a strong position.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 21.	
March 1935 ..	12.52 +0
May 1935 ..	12.57 +06
July 1935 ..	12.58 +04
October 1935 ..	12.49 +08
December 1935 ..	12.56 +05
Middling Spot ..	12.70 +05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 21.	
January 1935 ..	12.31 +01
March 1935 ..	12.51 +09
May 1935 ..	12.55 +05
Middling Spot ..	12.71 +10

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Jan. 21.	
May 09 3/4-7/8c	
July 08 3/4-7/8c	
September 07-3/4c	

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 21. Messrs. Buttrick and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange—

	Dollars
Amer. Power Corp.	57
Amer. Power Gold D	57
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	7
Columbia Gas	105
American Tel and Tel	32 1/4
Western Union Tel	5
Radio Corporation	41
Chesapeake and Ohio	19
New York Central	27
Baltimore and Ohio R R	38 3/4
National Distillers	36
United States Steel	23 1/4
American Smelting	11 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	42
Anaconda Copper Mining	3
General Motors	35
Packard Motor	23
General Electric	42
St Oil of N J	14
Secony	25 1/4
Chase Bank	21 1/2
National City Bank	16
National Dairy	42
Radio Pref B	42

Market feeling restraint owing to delay in Gold clause decision.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.	
BROACH —	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.89
Fine Good Staple ..	6.04
Superfine Good Staple ..	6.19
C. P. OOMRA —	
Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.94
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.08
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.24
BENGAL —	
Good ..	4.02
Fine ..	4.12
Superfine ..	4.22
SCINDE —	
Good ..	4.12
Fine ..	4.22
Superfine ..	4.32

SEEDS.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.	
Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Jan. sellers 20/13/9	
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton Jan./Feb. sellers 21/10/0	
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton Jan./Feb. sellers 21/17/6	
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull) C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb. sellers 13/10/0	
Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb. sellers 13/10/0	
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No. offers	

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.	
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 U & F	
Calcutta per cwt. unchanged.	
Bombay per cwt.	
Karachi per cwt.	

LONDON SILVER.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.	
Silver—Market small business	
Spot ..	24.5/8
Forward ..	24.3/4

LONDON GOLD.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.	
Gold Bar Fine per oz. 17/20-1/2	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.	
Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-3/8 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.	
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.	
Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.	
Interest 7 Days Market Loan, unchanged.	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.	
F. T. London on ..	12.19
Berlin ..	7.24-1/2
Amsterdam ..	20.98
Brussels ..	36.81
Madrid ..	57.25
Milan ..	15.12-1/2
Berue ..	74.15
Paris ..	117.25
1. London on New York	4.87-11/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.	
Rupce Paper, 3 1/2 per cent. 72-1/2	
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948	
at 100 ..	94-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931	
at 100 ..	100 1/4
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	
at 100 ..	116-1/2
Control 2 1/2 per cent. ..	93 1/2
Overseas Loan 3 1/2 per cent. 1961 ..	112-3/8
War Loan 1 1/2 per cent. 1952 ..	109 1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/60 ..	121-1/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent. 1919 ..	119
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China ..	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) ..	140
National Bank of India ..	45 1/2
P. & O. Bank of Corporation ..	10-3/4

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 21.	
March 1935 ..	12.47
May 1935 ..	12.55
July 1935 ..	12.57
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935 ..	12.46
May 1935 ..	12.54
July 1935 ..	12.55

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 22. Following a small rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 252/8 for Brouch A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 254/4 on scattered buying. Later on there was renewed liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 252/4. The undertone of the market was quiet but prices are not likely to decline much as American markets are steady.

There was considerable realising in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 250/12. At this level there was some professional buying. Liverpool market was 2 points up and the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Brouch A.M.	252 4 0
Oomra D.J.	234 8 0
Oomra March	232 4 0
Oomra May	232 0 0
Bengal D.J.	169 4 0
Bengal March	161 0 0
Bengal May	163 0 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 22.	
Extra	
Suprime Sup Fine FG Good	
M G—	
Bengal U P ..	169 166 163 160
Punjab ..	169 166 163 160
Rajputana ..	169 166 163 160
Oomra No. 3 ..	248 249 237 233
C P No. 1 ..	259 256 253 249
C P No. 2 ..	250 247 244 240

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 22.	
250 N. Manilal Sawarkunda 214	
50 Dawn Mill Veraval 236	
50 N. Rajaram Bhatinda 10 on to March	
50 N. Rajaram Ramani 10 on to March	
31 Gill and Co., Jaora 203 1/4	
200 A. Damodar Gondal 194 1/2	
100 A. Damodar Botad 198	
50 A. Damodar Vankur 198	
50 Mithabhai Nathoo Murhapur 2	
1/2 on Virji Ladha Botad 218 1/4	
91 N. Manilal Chopda 220 1/2	
100 A. Damodar Mahuva 209 1/2	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.	
Bengal Superfine ..	181
Bengal Fine ..	171
Bengal F G ..	168
Sindh-Punjab Fine ..	171
Wardha-Hingit ..	250/30
Nagpur/Saver ..	252/54
Pundhurna ..	242
Yevni ..	242
Ellichpur ..	239
Amraoti Berar ..	236
Khandesh ..	238/240
Mulkapur ..	234
Khandesh ..	217 232/34
Jan./Feb. 232 232/34	
Brouch Fine ..	252
Punjab/American ..	258
Punjab/American mix ..	273
Cambodia ..	318/323
Miraj/Sangli ..	248/263
Compta Good ..	263/273
Bagalkot ..	214
Kampala ..	4 68
Buanga ..	405
Jinja ..	403

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 22.	
Receipts into Bombay, Since 1st Sept.	
In full-pressed Bales, 2 days. This Last year year	
Khandesh ..	1,160 92,320 11,497
Central India ..	536 21,023 69,645
Barisi and Nagar ..	1,056 42,322 74,397
Hyderabad-Gaonani ..	230 12,969 22,011
Benar ..	2,335 105,294 152,839
Central Provinces ..	1,111 22,298 34,851
Total Oomras ..	6,618 296,755 470,020
Dholera ..	712 66,615 7,510
N.-W. Provinces ..	124 18,673 4,915
Rajputana ..	397 4,808 10,933
Sindh-Punjab ..	5,354 147,384 62,779
Siwachi ..	8,387 25,568
Compta & Dharwar ..	49 26,793 8,290
Western-Northern ..	20,076 3,354
Cocanada ..	105
Tinnevely & Cambodia ..	26,564 5,106
Persian ..	2,152 4,493
American ..	5,790 18,146
Egyptian & African ..	180 87,814 47,933
Comilla, Burma and other sorts ..	4 24
Total ..	13,634 712,060 664,925

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 17th Jan.	
In full-pressed Bales, Yesterday. This Last year year	
Europe ..	1,315 134,692 155,097
Japan & China ..	2,488 316,518 81,325
Coast Ports ..	8,151 8,291
Up-country by Rail ..	76,135 45,931
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan ..	26,498 17,326
Total ..	3,796 561,934 307,910

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 22nd day of January 1935.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.	April-May 1934-35
(B.T.)	
16-30 ..	Rs. 255/4
12-30 ..	Rs. 255/8
2-30 ..	Rs. 254
4-30 ..	Rs. 254
Highest ..	Rs. 257
Lowest ..	Rs. 253

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES.

Montreal, Jan. 21.	
March 34.80	
May 35.30 plus 05	

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.	
March 58 3/4-1/4d	
May 61-1/2d	
July 62 3/4-3/8d	

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan 22

B. C. RATE—

T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16

Jan./March

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-June

Banks selling T T 1/8 July-Dec.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8 Jan./Feb.

Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32 Jan./Feb.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Jan./Feb.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Mar.-July

NEW YORK B. C. RATE—

T T 27 1/2

Banks selling T T 27 1/2

Banks buying T T 27 1/2

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 555

Banks buying D D 565

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 1/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 53 7/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 3/8

Banks buying T T 77

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 119 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 96 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 3/4

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.88 1/4 21st instant

Shanghai/London 1/5 1/4 22nd instant

Japan/London 1/2 22nd instant

Java/London 7.21 1/4 21st instant

London/Paris 74.15 21st instant

London/Belgium 20.98 21st instant

London/Switzerland 15.12 1/2 21st instant

London/Italy 57.25 21st instant

London/Berlin 12.19 21st instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 21st instant

London/New York 4.87 11/16 21st instant

London/Amssterdam 7.24 1/2 21st instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady

Gold 47-20 19th instant 47-20 1/2 21st instant

Silver London Ready 24 9/16 19th instant 24 5/8 21st instant

Silver London Forward 24 11/16 19th instant 24 3/4 21st instant

Silver New York Ready 54 9/16 19th instant 54 5/8 21st instant

London discounts 3 mos 7/16 per cent 19th instant 3/8 per cent 21st instant

London discounts 6 mos 1/2 per cent 19th instant 1/2 per cent 21st instant

Imperial Bank Rate 8 1/2 p.a.

Bank of England Rate 2 p.a.

Money Mail 2 p.a.

3 Mos 1 1/2 p.a.

6 Mos 2 p.a.

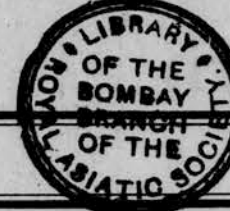
JUPITER
GENERALInsurance Co., Ltd. has
its Head Office in Fort
Bombay.

J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1935

JUPITER
GENERALhas branches and agen-
cies in principal towns
in India.

J12

"No Ulterior Motive Behind Village Uplift Work"

Never Worked In
Indirect FashionMahatma's Rejoinder To
Government Charge"I WANT MORAL AND MATERIAL
GROWTH OF VILLAGES""C. D., If It Is Ever Restarted, Will Be Organised
Independently Of Any Other Activity"

NEW DELHI, January 22.

"If ever I should have to organise civil disobedience, it would be organised independent of any other activity."

"If full effect is given to the word 'civil', all these suspicions should be dispelled," said Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of an exclusive interview to the "United Press" regarding the Village Industries Association and the Government circular which suspects that Gandhiji is making preparation for revival of civil disobedience in rural areas on a gigantic scale.

Gandhiji emphasised that never in his life had he done anything in an indirect fashion, meaning thereby that the Village Industries Association has for its objective revival of village industries alone without any other ulterior motive behind it.

The following questions and answers given by Mahatma Gandhi will elucidate his view point:—

Q.—If what the Press says about the Government circular forestalling the activities of the Village Industries Association is true, do you think there is any chance of the Association coming in conflict with the Government?

A.—There is no possibility of the Association coming in conflict with the Government, because the ideal that the Association has set before it appears to me to be different from that of the Government effort, if I have understood it rightly, except perhaps in matter of sanitation. We should certainly take up work of sanitation in villages where the Government Agencies might be doing it.

There is no idea whatsoever to supplant the Government Agency. It may be to supplement work.

Q.—I suppose you have read the Government circular.

A.—Yes.

Q.—You must have noticed that Government suspect that through this Association you will have greater opportunities of coming into closer contact with the villages which you will utilise to prepare for organising civil disobedience again on a far more gigantic scale.

Never Crossed My Mind

A.—It never crossed my mind and I have never worked in that indirect fashion. It would defeat the very end that I have in view. I want a moral and material growth of the villages for itself and if it is achieved, it would be full satisfaction of my ambition. Similarly if ever I should have to organise civil disobedience, it would be organised independently of any other activity. If full effect is given to the word "civil," all this suspicion should be dispelled. But I have patience enough and I am convinced that if what I have said is true, all suspicion will be dispelled without any further effort on my part.

Q.—I would ask another question. You said that you would show a miracle if Government understood the spirit of your Village Industries Scheme and lent its help to you. By "help" what do you mean? Is it financial assistance?

A.—I simply say, if Government understand the secret of my methods and give me complete co-operation in the work I am going to undertake, I will show a miracle. I do not want financial co-operation. I want moral and enthusiastic endorsement from Government.—United Press

"START" OF V. I. A.

The following further conversation took place between the representative of the United Press

and Mahatma Gandhi regarding the circular and the Village Industries Association:—

Q.—When do you think you will be able to give an actual start to the work of Village Industries Association?

A.—It is difficult to say what is meant by "start." But if by it is meant actual work through different agencies in villages, I am unable to fix the exact date because we are moving very cautiously in the sense that we do not want to make any mistakes, so long as it is possible to avoid, because of the varied nature of work to be done. This work is like sailing on uncharted sea.

The Central Board is meeting in Wardha on February 1 when perhaps a definite step will be taken. Meanwhile not a moment has been lost. We have been collecting valuable information and we are having promises of support from many quarters.

Q.—Do you intend to start branches of the Association in all the provinces simultaneously, or you intend to make the beginning in a few selected places? Which will be the Headquarters of the Association? Will a branch be established here before you leave?

WARDHA AS HEADQUARTERS.

A.—We aim at having no branches, but agencies all over India, the ideal being to have as many agents as there are villages, so as to ensure a perfect distribution of work. The secret of success of this effort lies in decentralisation. I do not know if an Agency will be formally established in Delhi before I leave. But I am collecting all information that is available. The final appointment will be made by the Central Board. The Headquarters are in Wardha where Seth Jammalal Bajaj has given a valuable garden with a large bungalow in it, and he has promised more land if it is required for subsequent arrangements.

Q.—Is the Association likely to depend on its unaided strength for all information, statistical or otherwise, in respect of the dead or dying industries you seek to revive, or will it invite the co-operation of all official and non-official Agencies operating in India at present?

SEEKING CO-OPERATION.

A.—The Association will do nothing unaided, so vast is the work to be done. Therefore it will invite and receive co-operation of all Agencies, not excluding the official Agencies.

Q.—Will the Association seek to

revive only those industries whose revival is not reasonably calculated to come into conflict with the various world economic and commercial forces, now acting and reacting on India, or the Association will try to revive the dead industries irrespective of such considerations and merely because in their ancient flourishing condition they used to give food to millions of villagers?

A.—The Association will certainly seek to revive and encourage as many industries as are necessary for the moral and material growth of the village life. It will not be deterred by the so-called conflicts of world forces.

FEAR OF OPPOSITION?

Q.—It is generally agreed that the cotton mills in India have not taken very kindly to Khadi industry. If the Association attempts to resuscitate those dead, dying or unorganised industries, which are likely to clash with the interests of more organised indigenous industries, is it not your apprehension that the Association will meet with opposition?

A.—It is likely that the Association will meet with opposition from mechanised industries such as sugar mills, rice mills and flour mills. It is for us to find a way out of the difficulty. I have every hope that we shall be able to overcome these difficulties.

Q.—Take for instance the question of sugar versus gur. Sugar is a protected industry and is now fairly well organised. It was stated in the press some time ago that the Association will try to increase consumption of gur. If it is true, do you not think that by doing so it will evoke opposition of sugar industry?

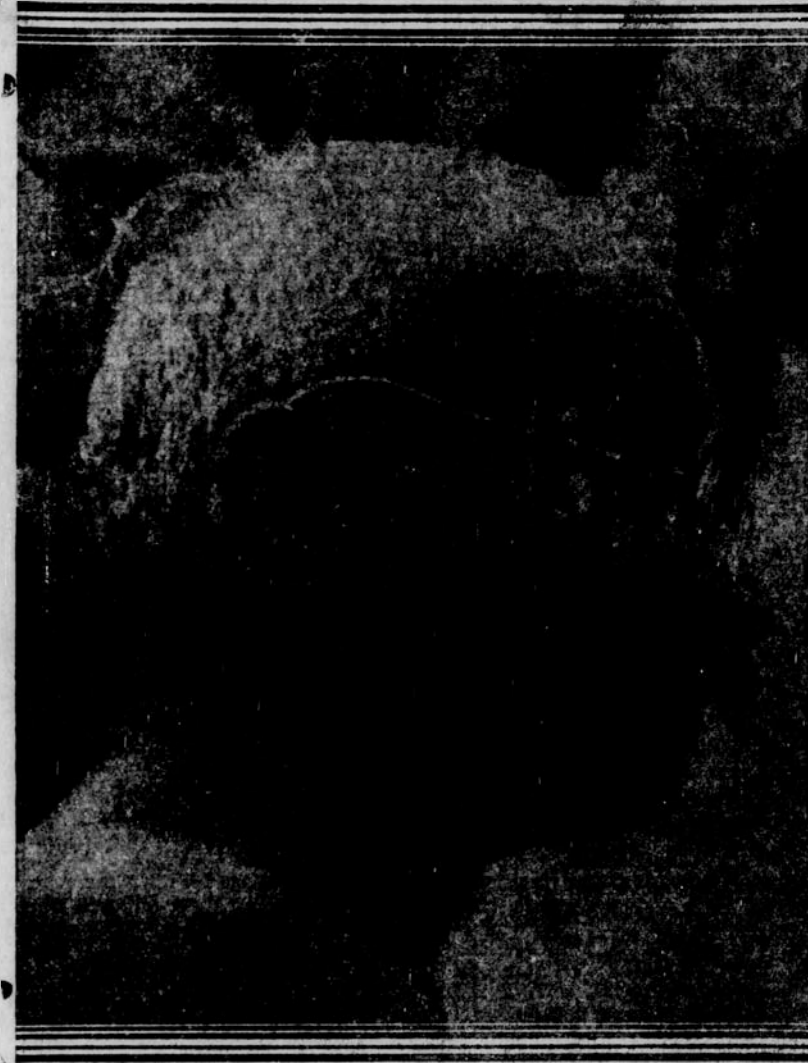
DUTY OF V. I. A.

A.—That may be so. If consumption of gur increases and consumption of sugar decreases, it would be a blessing for India, because medical testimony goes to show that gur is superior to sugar in nutritive value, and it is the business of the Association as also of the public to see to it that no mechanised industry is allowed to interfere with the health of people.

Q.—May I have your views on whether or not the Association should supplement the existing large-scale industries without antagonising them?

A.—Answer to it has already been given.

Q.—Am I wrong in suggesting that from resuscitation of dead



MAHATMA GANDHI.

GOVT. MUST DO
RIGHT THING

Satyamurti Asks For Withdrawal Of Secret Circular

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, in a statement regarding the Government's suspicion that the Village Industries Organisation may, in future, be utilised for political purposes, says that Mahatma's interview with the "United Press," coming as it does just after the discussion on the adjournment in the Assembly over the Government's attitude towards the Village Industries Association, is very significant.

Mahatmaji says: "If ever, I should have to organize civil disobedience, it will be organised independently." It is to be hoped that in view of the categorical and unambiguous statement of the author of the Village Industries Association and of the statement of the Home Member, now as the later developments show that the Government's suspicions were ill-founded if they will withdraw the circular, the Government would do a right thing.

The Government's attitude seems to be that they will do nothing to prevent people becoming fit for attaining Swaraj.—United Press.

village industries, such as you contemplate, to industrialisation of India on human, rational and industrial lines as opposed to greedy capitalism, it is but only a step?

LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES.

A.—I do not know if a vast country like India, with her millions of people having four months of enforced idleness on their heads can afford to have large-scale mechanised industries and yet live a life of tolerable comfort. The large-scale mechanised industries in India except such industries as cannot possibly be closed down in villages, must mean starvation of millions unless honourable employment is found for displaced millions.

Mahatma's opinion was then invited to a more topical matter which incidentally formed the subject matter of the adjournment motion of Mr. Satyamurti in the Assembly.

REVOKE TRADE
AGREEMENT

Buyers And Shippers Chamber On Indo-British Pact

FLAGRANT VIOLATION
OF F. A. C.

KARACHI, Jan. 21.

The Managing Committee of the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber at its to-day's meeting considered the Indo-British Trade Agreement and expressed great resentment at the absolute lack of concern displayed by the Government of India towards the mercantile and industrial interests of the country throughout the trade negotiations with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. The Committee deplored the fundamental requirement of consulting the national interests should have been ignored by the Government of India in these negotiations in spite of the unanimous request of the Indian commercial and industrial public in this regard.

The Committee and the Agreement in several aspects is unacceptable to this country. It is a flagrant violation of the Fiscal Autonomy Convention. Various articles of the Agreement conspicuously disclose a lack of the essential feature, viz., reciprocity which must be the basis of a trade convention between two contracting countries.

The Committee strongly urge the Government to revoke the agreement at the earliest date.—A. P.

INDIA'S "GREAT"
CHANCES!

Madras Governor Explains J. P. C. Scheme

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

H. E. Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras in an important speech opening the January session of the Madras Legislative Council this morning, commented upon "the great chances" that are impending in the future government of the presidency, and alluded to some criticisms made in various quarters concerning the proposed reforms. He observed his remarks were of course subject to the passage of legislation on the lines of the Joint Parliamentary Committee report by the Imperial Parliament. The Governor said:—

"In the first place I would point out that in the presidencies and provinces full self-government is to be granted in future in all departments. They will be presided over by ministers answerable to the legislature and responsible for the main tenance of law and order and raising taxation and distribution of revenue will be placed upon their shoulders. Indeed in the provincial field, full self-government to which Indians have so long aspired will now be attained by them. It has been argued that special powers and safeguards placed in the hands of Governors negated the grant of responsible government. I have no hesitation in saying that this idea comes from complete misreading of the proposals. As I said, in my speech at St. Andrew's Day Dinner, in every constitution there must always be some ultimate power that can come to the rescue, if affairs of state become impossible. Safeguards will only come into play if matters are going radically wrong, and that is a contingency which in Madras, at any rate, is not to be expected."

Continuing the Governor said, that indirect election to the centre was the only possible method for a continent of the size and diversity of India, and that a bicameral legislature was necessary to make the constitutional function successfully.—A. P.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Tuesday over the body of Mulla Husebnaji Mulla Abhedali who died in the G. T. Hospital, on Monday.

MADAME HALIDE
MEETS MAHATMA

MECHANISATION AND VIOLENCE

M. D. writes in "Harijan":—

Even greater perhaps than the meeting with Dr. Maude Royden was the meeting of Gandhiji with that choice spirit of the age, Madame Halide Edib Hanum, whose has been a life of intense suffering and sacrifice. There is a shadow of melancholy over this fighter in the cause of freedom, and in her benignant eyes is a glint and a flash sufficient to scorch all impurity and injustice. She has laboured and suffered all her life, written great books and striven to bring her people nearer to that freedom which is "a thing that we have to conquer afresh for ourselves every day, like love," and which we are losing "because after each victory, we think we can settle down and enjoy it without further struggle."

HOPE OF MANKIND

This remarkable lady who typifies the best in the womanhood of Turkey has come at the invitation of the Jamia Millia Islamia to deliver a course of lectures on what one may call the reconciliation between the West and the East, the cultures of which are so beautifully blended in her. But in her utmost humility, wherein lies the strength of the truly strong, she came and sat down near Gandhiji and said: "I have come to learn from you and take what I can for my own people." I will not, I dare not, describe the talks that have taken place between them. They are too sacred for my pen. But let the reader know that, having known what violence is, she seems definitely to have turned her back on it and found that in non-violence alone lies the hope of mankind.

NATIONALISM—RIGHT AND WRONG

Hers is no narrow nationalism. Suffering has with her no value unless it is pure and undiluted. In her great book of Memoirs she says: "The individual or the nation in order to understand its fellowmen or its fellow nations, in order to create beauty and to express its personality, must go deep down to the roots of its being and study itself sincerely. The process of this deep self-duty, as well as its results, is nationalism. I believe with all earnestness that such a national self-study and the exchange of its results is the first and right step to international understanding and love of the peoples and nations. It is after I have loved my own people and tried to understand their virtues and their faults with open-minded humility that I begin to have a better understanding of other people's sufferings and joys, and of their personality expressed in their national life."

I will also admit that there is a narrow, negative, and destructive nationalism in the world, which has deluded itself with the belief that a nation can only grow and thrive by exterminating and oppressing the peoples under its rule or by conquering and suppressing the nations around it. Both are forms of wrongly understood nationalism which can be called by the names of chauvinism and imperialism. And the peoples who exercised them have themselves suffered materially and morally more than the people they have tried to hurt. . . . The hypocrisy and personal unworthiness of many of the world's leaders, whether national or international, can lead to complete and final destruction of all that has been the outcome of infinite suffering and experience of thousands of years."

Also: "Nationalism used for political purposes is an ideal turned into a monstrosity." It is for a moral and material reconstruction of her nation that she is striving, and it is to that end that she would like to shape all her educational and social reform activities. The school in her opinion must conform as much as possible to a home. "Bad or good, humanity has not yet discovered a better place than a family nook or a better caretaker than a mother. No institution however scientifically run can replace these." And only that society which is free from mechanisation and industrialisation can, in her view, be free from the anomaly of haggard and underfed poor living under the blighting shadow of gorgeously dressed and overfed rich, free from conditions where "the prosperity of the rich hurts one's eyes."

CURSE OF MECHANISATION

"How will you fight the curse of mechanisation, "Gandhiji?" she asked with a painful tremor in her voice in which the chords of her sensitive self seemed to tremble. "How will you keep human beings human souls?"

"It is all implied," said Gandhiji, "in non-violence, Hindu-Muslim unity, the removal of untouchability and giving back to the villagers what belongs to them,—the Harijan activity and the movement for the revival of village industries—come naturally to me because of non-violence. It is cruel, it is sinful, to think of mechanisation in a country of 350 million human beings. Every human being is a machine, only it should be kept oiled and in proper trim. That is what I am trying to do."

"Political freedom, I am sure, you are going to win," she said, "but mechanisation, I am afraid might get hold of India."

"Then there is no escape from violence," said Gandhiji. "I saw it as long ago as 1908 and ever since I have shaped all my activities in the terms of non-violence. Complete mechanisation is impossible in India without resulting in violence in some shape or other."

A NURSERY OF SOULS

"I know, I know. But it's so difficult. The soul has to be preserved. I have written a play called 'Masques and Souls'. There are more masques than souls, but if you will prepare a nursery of souls, it would be all to good."

"Oh yes, if we can find even one true witness to the Truth," said Gandhiji.

"I am not very optimistic, for the opposite side is very strong," said Madame Halide.

"I have never lost my optimism," said Gandhiji, assuring her. "In seemingly darkest hours hope has burnt bright within me."

"You cannot kill your own hope. I know," she said in serene exaltation.

"You are absolutely right. I cannot kill the hope myself. I must say I cannot give an ocular demonstration to justify the hope. But there is no defeat in me."

"There will never be I am sure, there will never be."

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FIVE PERSONS

BURNT TO DEATH

BENARES, Jan. 21.

Information has reached here from Saidpur Village in Ghazipur District that a "Kaccha" house situated near a brick-field suddenly caught fire, resulting in the death of 5 persons belonging to one family.

The cause of the fire is unknown. It is said that the house caught fire when the inmates were asleep burning to death the mother, her two sons and two daughters.—United Press.

PANDIT MALAVIYA

FOR DELHI

BENARES, Jan. 21.

Pandit Malaviya left to-day for Delhi by the Sealdah Express to see his friends there on some important business.

He is expected back after a week.—United Press.